

Cost of U.S. Drug War to States Put at More Than \$5 Billion

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush's drug policy director has acknowledged that state and local governments would have to spend billions of dollars to meet the goals of Mr. Bush's national drug strategy, perhaps \$5 billion to \$10 billion next year for new prisons alone.

As the Senate Judiciary Committee opened hearings Thursday on the strategy, the panel's chairman, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, challenged William J. Bennett, the drug policy director, on the \$7.9 billion price tag that Mr. Bush has quoted, Mr. Biden said.

The cost was greatly understated because it did not take account of what state and local governments would have to spend.

Mr. Bennett pressed to give an estimate, said the cost of new state prisons next year, as suggested to the plan, would be "certainly several billion dollars — \$5 billion to \$10 billion."

The Bush plan would more than double law-enforcement grants to state and local governments, to \$350 million in the 1990 fiscal year from \$150 million this year. But this was the first time the administration had offered even a rough estimate of what the states would need to spend to carry out the program.

Mr. Bennett said state and local governments must take substantial responsibility in dealing with the drug epidemic. "There's not just one responsible person or body in this area, nor is there one responsible funding sugar daddy in this area," he said. "It's a responsibility of everyone, and there's enough credit for everyone if governors and state legislatures will act."

Mr. Bennett had a generally friendly reception on Capitol Hill, although lawmakers continued to express doubts about the cost and priorities of the program the president announced Tuesday night.

A shadow was cast by Mr. Biden's reminder that the states

would have to play a major role in anti-drug efforts. As chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the Delaware Democrat was also a sponsor of the Comprehensive Drug Bill that created Mr. Bennett's position last year.

Under the Bush plan, a condition for federal criminal justice grants would be adoption of drug-testing programs for those arrested, prisoners, those on parole and those out on bail. Mr. Biden said that instituting those programs could cost states several billion dollars.

Shoot Down Traffickers
On Friday, Mr. Bennett told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee

that federal agents should be allowed to shoot down drug traffickers flying into the United States if they ignore warnings to land their aircraft, United Press International reported.

John Baker, president of the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, said the proposal by Senator Mitch McConnell, Republican of Kentucky, was "absurd and irresponsible." He said the policy would "endanger the lives of innocent people."

Mr. Bennett said that the authority would improve the morale of agents who watch helplessly as drug traffickers ignore their demands to land.

The Senate last month approved language in the military authorization bill allowing drug enforcement agents the right to fire on a plane suspected of transporting narcotics that ignores demands to land.

Bush Urges Involvement
President Bush, trying to enlist new recruits in his war on narcotics, declared Friday that a nation that consumes as much illegal drugs as America "cannot long preserve its very soul." The Associated Press reported from New Orleans.

"Let me challenge you: get involved. There are so many that need your help," Mr. Bush said in a speech to a convention of the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

Colombian Army Seizes Pilot Of a Major Cocaine Trafficker

MEDELLIN, Colombia — The army announced Friday that it had seized a pilot working for Pablo Escobar, reputed to be one of the country's major cocaine traffickers, as new bomb and arson attacks struck Colombia's drug capital.

The army in Medellin, the city at the hub of the world's cocaine trade, said soldiers had detained nine persons, including the pilot. They said he was being held in connection with the killing of a state police commander Aug. 18.

The pilot, identified as Nicolas Gonzalez Cardona, had frequent contact with drug barons and important "cartel" members and flew the main routes to ship cocaine for distribution in Miami and New York, an army statement said.

Mr. Escobar is among the dozen most wanted traffickers sought by Washington to stand trial in the United States. The Bogota government this week offered rewards of the equivalent of up to \$250,000 for information leading to his capture.

A bomb blew out windows and the door of the state-owned Caja Agraria bank on the main square of the Medellin suburb of Laureles at 4:30 a.m. half an hour before the scheduled end of curfew.

Shortly before sundown Thursday afternoon, a bomb caused heavy damage at a fast-food restaurant. At least one person, a policeman, was injured.

About 30 bomb explosions have struck the city since the drug traffickers declared "total war" Aug. 24 on the government in response to its anti-narcotics crackdown.

Opposition to Crackdown
Eugene Robinson of The Washington Post reported earlier from Bogota:

Political opposition has forced President Virgilio Barco Vargas to cancel a decree enabling the Colombian government to replace

elected mayors with military officers to strengthen the fight against the cocaine traffickers.

Mr. Barco rescinded the decree Thursday night after mayors of several major Colombian cities condemned it. It was one of several recent indications that support for his emergency decrees, many of which have infringed on individual rights or the process of open government, is far from unanimous.

The president issued the order Wednesday, allowing the replacement of mayors where there was a threat to "public order."

Thursday, the government removed the mayor of Puerto Boyacá and installed an army major. The town lies at the heart of the Magdalena Medio, a region where the Medellin traffickers maintain a network of processing laboratories and camps reputed to be used for training assassins.

"They'll have to tie me up and drag me out of city hall, because I was elected by the people," said Mayor Juan Gomez of Medellin.

Andres Pastrana, mayor of Bogota, the capital, said the new measure was unconstitutional, as did the mayors of several other important cities. Among Mr. Barco's critics were members of the opposition Conservative Party, leftist political groups and even his own Liberal Party.

Wednesday, Mr. Barco suffered an embarrassing setback in the Colombian Congress when he sent a group of cabinet ministers to brief legislators on the progress of the war against the traffickers and to offer legislation to convert his decrees into law.

A bare quorum of senators listened to the ministers without enthusiasm. In the lower house attendance, fell far short of a quorum, and the session was abruptly adjourned before Government Minister Orlando Viquez could even present his case.

Thursday also saw the first negative reaction to the extradition to the United States of Eduardo Martinez Romero, who is accused of being a money launderer for a cocaine trafficking network.

About 500 students staged an anti-extradition demonstration at the National University, Colombia's largest, protesting U.S. involvement in Colombia's war on drugs.

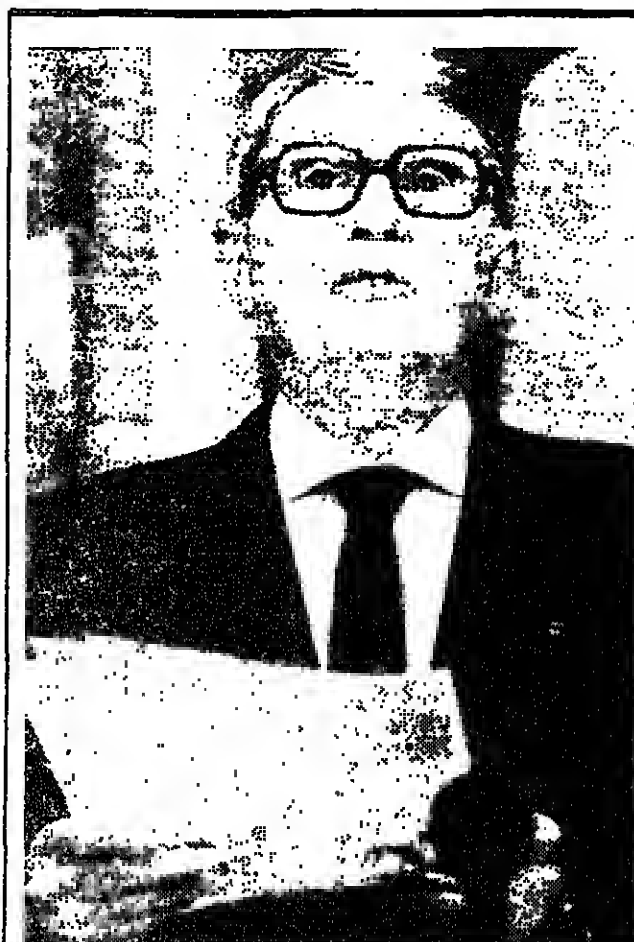
The government crackdown followed the Aug. 18 assassination of the front-running presidential candidate, Senator Luis Carlos Galán, a strong opponent of drug dealing. Killers paid by cocaine traffickers were believed to be behind the shooting.

In Washington, Bush administration officials said that the Bogota government had appealed for help in restricting an escalating flow of semiautomatic rifles, handguns and other weapons from U.S. gun dealers to Colombian traffickers.

Law-enforcement officials report growing evidence that agents of the "cartels" operating in the United States have made efforts to purchase large caches of AR-15 and Uzzi assault rifles since the assassination of Mr. Galán.

The director of drug policy, William J. Bennett, said Thursday that his office had "immediately called" the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and asked for an investigation into the arms shipments after he was told about them by the Colombian justice minister, Monica de Greiff, to a meeting Aug. 30.

But Mr. Bennett, testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee about President George Bush's new drug strategy, emphatically ruled out action by the administration against the domestic manufacture of semiautomatic assault rifles. A ban on imports was imposed in July.



Claude Autant-Lara, the French rightist facing a lawsuit.

French Rightist to Face Legal Action Over Slurs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French justice minister ordered legal proceedings Friday against Claude Autant-Lara, the filmmaker and extreme rightist politician, charging him with inciting racial hatred by making anti-Semitic comments about a prominent French political figure.

The minister, Pierre Arpaillange, ordered the state prosecutor to open an investigation into remarks attributed to Mr. Autant-Lara in the monthly magazine *Globe*. The investigation could lead to charges of racial injury, racial defamation and inciting racial hatred.

Mr. Autant-Lara, 88, the director of more than 20 films, provoked a furor Thursday when the magazine quoted him as saying that Simone Veil, a former president of the European Parliament who survived a Nazi death camp, had been "missed" by the Nazi Holocaust.

He was forced Friday to resign as vice president of the French Academy of Fine Arts. He stepped down earlier this

week as a member of the European Parliament for the extreme-right National Front.

In the interview, Mr. Autant-Lara accused Mrs. Veil, 62, of exploiting her experience as a victim of the Holocaust for political gain.

"She plays the violins with that, but she came back, didn't she?" he was quoted as saying. "And she's in good shape. Well, when they talk to me about genocide, I say to any event, they missed old Veil."

The National Front leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, said the remarks about Mrs. Veil were "shocking" and "completely open to criticism," but he accused the magazine of deliberate scandal-making.

Although not denying his remarks, Mr. Autant-Lara said Friday that he reserved the right to sue *Globe*. He issued a statement saying that his telephone conversation with a *Globe* reporter did not constitute an official interview, which must be submitted to him before publication and signed.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

Hungary Proposes a DMZ Along Two Borders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUDAPEST — The ruling Communist Party of Hungary proposed Friday demarcating a 20-kilometer-wide area along its borders with Austria and Yugoslavia and said Moscow had agreed to remove Soviet tanks from the area.

It was the first time Hungary's Communist Party had proposed to work together with non-Warsaw Pact nations in this way.

In announcing the proposal, which has yet to be approved by the Hungarian government, the Communist Party leader, Renzo Nyers, also revealed for the first time that Hungary has 28 nuclear missile pads.

But he said their number was being halved to the interests of reducing costs and improving defense. He said further details about their location or the range of nuclear missiles they could accommodate.

Mr. Nyers said the party had agreed with Moscow that two Soviet tank battalions would be withdrawn. He said Hungary would urge Yugoslavia and Austria to follow its example, thus creating a zone 100 kilometers (60 miles) wide.

Hungary would halve its tanks in the zone by 1990 as a first step, to addition to an earlier unilateral move announced last January to cut its armed forces by over 5,000 men and 250 tanks. Only border guards and police would be left in the area.

Moscow began a unilateral withdrawal of 10,000 of its 65,000 military personnel and 450 of its tanks from Hungary this year.

Mr. Nyers said Hungary proposed slashing its 45.5 billion forint (\$758 million) 1989 defense budget by 5.5 billion forints, a reduction of over 12 percent.

It would also halve to 14 its missile launchers armed with conventional warheads but with a nuclear capability as well.

As a member of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact alliance, Hungary normally acts in concert with its military allies. Mr. Nyers said Moscow had been consulted on aspects of the plan directly involving the Soviet Union.

"We believe both concepts fit into the present foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact," Mr. Nyers said.

He also said, "We believe that the Helsinki principles must be enhanced with new features." (Reuters, AP, UPI)

UKRAINE: Nationalists Begin Political Movement

(Continued from page 1)

other Soviet areas since Mikhail S. Gorbachev came to power in 1985, the Ukraine has been largely ignored. Mr. Sheherbityuk, who took over as Ukrainian party chief in 1972, is the one significant hold-over in the ruling Politburo from the now-discredited Brezhnev era.

The 1,105 delegates to the three-day congress, being held in the Kiev Polytechnic Institute, rose to their feet to applaud emissaries from other independent political movements in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The guests included a senior Solidarity adviser from neighboring Poland, Adam Michnik, who told the congress that "totalitarian communism" was crumbling.

"Solidarity is with you, Poland is with you. May there be a free, democratic and sovereign Ukraine," Mr. Michnik declared, provoking rhythmic chants of "We are united!" from the delegates.

The congress is being held just two weeks after a stinging attack on the Baltic popular fronts by the Kremlin that seemed to herald a tough new line against nationalist

movements. A harshly worded statement by the Communist Party Central Committee said that the Baltic movements had been taken over by extremists who wanted to secede from the Soviet Union.

After battling attempts to begin an independent political movement for the past two years, the Ukrainian Communist Party leadership allowed the founding congress to proceed with some reluctance after protracted negotiations with the organizers. In Mr. Sheherbityuk's absence, the task of representing the republic's Communist Party fell to the secretary responsible for ideology, Leonid Kravchuk.

In an interview, Mr. Kravchuk made clear that the Ukrainian authorities plan to adopt a much more antagonistic approach to the new movement than the conciliatory line pursued so far by Communist leaders in the Baltic republics. He described the leaders of Rukh as "our opponents" and insisted that there was no question of allowing "dual power" in the Ukraine.

First formed in the Baltic republics a year ago with the avowed aim of speeding up Mr. Gorbachev's drive for renewal, the popular front movements have spread to many other parts of the Soviet Union.

By allowing the Kiev meeting to go ahead, Mr. Gorbachev and other Kremlin reformers are evidently calculating that a conciliatory approach can undercut the appeal of Ukrainian nationalism.

Removal of Auschwitz Cross Urged

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — A French Jewish official suggested Friday that the Polish Roman Catholic Church should remove a large cross from Auschwitz if it wants to resume talks with Jews on the future of a convent at the former Nazi death camp.

In Israel, meanwhile, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir was quoted as saying that anti-Semitism was so deeply rooted in Poland, the country of his birth, that Poles "suck it in with their mother's milk."

Catholic leaders in Poland have refused to put into effect a 1987 agreement with European Jewish officials to remove the Carmelite convent from Auschwitz, where four million people, mostly Jews, were killed during World War II.

But the country's Catholic bishops offered Wednesday to open new talks with Jewish leaders. The French Jewish official, Theo Klein, who negotiated the 1987 accord to remove the nuns, said Friday that Jews expected a strong gesture from the Catholic establishment before resuming talks.

"There is no point in renewing contact as long as there have been no concrete gestures on the site," Mr. Klein said. "I have a suggestion — remove the cross."

The wooden cross, first used during a Mass celebrated at Auschwitz by Pope John Paul II in 1979, reappeared in the gardens of the Carmelite convent in 1988. Mr. Klein said.

Jews consider the presence of the cross and the convent as an intrusion on a site they want kept unchanged as a silent monument to those who died at Auschwitz.

The nuns took over a former theater beside the camp walls in 1984 to pray for the dead. The refusal of the church last month to honor the 1987 agreement to remove the nuns has angered Jews across the world.

In Israel, The Jerusalem Post carried an interview Friday with

Mr. Shamir on world attitudes toward Jews.

Mr. Shamir did not comment directly on the Auschwitz controversy. But, referring to anti-Semitic feelings in Poland, he said, "They suck it in with their mother's milk."

Mr. Shamir emigrated from Poland to Palestine in the 1930s. Most members of his family were killed in the Nazi Holocaust.

He said that Polish hatred of Jews was "something that is deeply imbued in their tradition, their mentality, like their loathing of Russia."

But he added that in Poland today, "There are elements that are cleansed of this anti-Semitism."

"Sometimes," the prime minister said, "there are elements in a country that express rabid hatred for the Jews living in their own midst, while at the same time showing friendship for Israel."

He was apparently referring to a warning trend in Polish-Israeli ties.

Mr. Shamir also said that while Israel might serve as the inspiration for the worldwide struggle against anti-Semitism, it could not actually lead the activism.

"The government of Israel has enough problems," he said. "Its role is to worry about the state."

He said that it was up to Jewish organizations around the world to lead the fight, adding: "And they do it not badly, but they could do it better." He did not elaborate.

In a separate development, UNESCO sources said that a delegation from the World Jewish Congress had met Director-General Federico Mayor to discuss the Auschwitz matter.

The head of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization had said he would transmit new details on the question to a committee responsible for protection of sites of "universal value."

WORLD BRIEFS

IRA Kills Wife of a British Soldier

DORTMUND, West Germany (Combined Dispatches) — Irish Republican Army militants shot and killed the wife of a British soldier as she sat in her car in a military housing area here, West German officials said Friday. In Dublin, the IRA acknowledged that it had killed the soldier's wife but said the shooting was a mistake.

The Irish Republican Press Center in Dublin said that the victim, Heidi Hazell, 26, a West German civilian, was shot "in the belief that she was a member of the British Army garrison at Dortmund."

The attack Thursday night was the third against British-linked targets in West Germany in two weeks by IRA guerrillas fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

Gandhi Reveals New Sri Lanka Pact

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said Friday that an agreement had been reached on withdrawing the remaining 42,000 Indian soldiers sent to Sri Lanka because of ethnic violence. There was no immediate comment from Sri Lankan officials.

The accord was worked out with Sri Lanka during the meeting this past week of Nonaligned nations in Belgrade, according to the Press Trust of India news agency. It quoted Mr. Gandhi as describing a "good agreement" that covered all aspects of the withdrawal of Indian troops in northeast Sri Lanka. He did not elaborate.

India has withdrawn about 3,000 troops since late June, following appeals from President Ranasinghe Premadasa of Sri Lanka. Mr. Gandhi initially rejected Mr. Premadasa's demands for a pullout, which led to a diplomatic deadlock that at one point threatened to become a showdown. A clash was averted when India agreed to begin pulling out on June 29, the second anniversary of the agreement that sent the Indian soldiers to Sri Lanka.

Ethiopia's Tigré Rebels Claim Town

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Rebels in northern Ethiopia said Friday that they had captured the town of Alele Susula in Wollo Province after defeating two brigades of the army's elite (024 Airborne Division).

The clandestine radio of the Tigré People's Liberation Front said rebel forces had defeated the division's 6th and 100th brigades and captured Alele Susula on Monday. The broadcast, monitored in Nairobi, said the town was north of Weldiya, which the rebels said they overran last week, on the main highway from Addis Ababa to northern Ethiopia.

The front and its close ally, the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement, operating together as the Ethiopian People's Democratic Revolutionary Front, said they have scored a series of victories in heavy fighting with government forces in northern Wollo Province over the last 10 days.

Coalition in Rift as Aquino Aides Quit

MANILA (Reuters) — President Corason C. Aquino faced disarray in her governing coalition on Friday, with charges of gun-running against congressmen and the resignation of the party chief, Ramon Mitra.

Mr. Mitra confirmed he was stepping down as president of the coalition, which commands an overwhelming majority in Congress, as a split emerged between party leaders.

On Thursday, Mrs. Aquino denied that Congressman Jose Conjuangon, her younger brother who is also secretary-general of the coalition, was involved in a gun-smuggling scandal. "It's easy for my enemies to hit anybody who is close to me. Maybe they cannot hit me directly, so they have to attack the people around me," she said. Nicanor de Guzman, a congressman and friend of Mr. Conjuangon's, said he was taking indefinite leave after a congressional investigating panel said it found circumstantial evidence linking him to the 300 guns discovered Tuesday at Manila airport.

Soyuz Makes Manual Linkup to Mir

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Two Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Soyuz spacecraft had to make a manually controlled linkup with the space station Mir on Friday after the automatic docking system failed, the Tass press agency reported.

"The Soyuz-TM-8, under automatic control, was making a careful, smooth, slow approach to Mir. All was going well," it said. "Then with only four meters to go, came the unexpected. The station began to shift up and down and to the left."

After a rapid instrument check, the mission commander, Alexander Viktorov, decided to repeat the maneuver manually. The Soyuz craft withdrew to a distance of 20 meters (65 feet) before the cosmonauts guided it into the docking port. Tass said space officials at mission control were unable to explain the problem, which would require lengthy analysis of video footage and instrument readings.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Sabena Forced to Cancel 15 Flights

BRUSSELS (AP) — Sabena canceled 15 flights Friday because of labor actions and faced a 24-hour pilot strike and continuing slowdowns by cabin crews over the weekend.

The pilots will strike from Saturday morning until Sunday morning and flight attendants will board Sabena planes two hours late on Sunday to push demands for higher pay, a spokesman said.

Slowdowns by the 1,200 flight attendants severely disrupted Sabena schedules on Friday. The unrest started three weeks ago and management and unions are still wide apart on the pay issue.

Microscopic Defect Blamed in Crash

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The leading theory for the engine failure that caused a United Airlines DC-10 to crash in July involves a microscopic metallurgical defect in the large titanium disk that spins the fan blades, according to government and industry officials.

The Federal Aviation Administration plans to order inspections of all DC-10 engines of the type that failed in the crash, in which 112 people were killed, the officials said Thursday. The inspections could take a long time and cause logistical problems for carriers with many DC-10s.

The jet crashed on the runway at Sioux City, Iowa, after a harrowing flight in which its pilots had very little control over the plane. The titanium disk from the engine that came apart was lost in fields near Sioux City, so investigators have been unable to examine it. The disk is the size of a truck tire and weighs about 300 pounds (about 136 kilograms).

A Senate committee voted to prohibit smoking on all domestic airline flights, a move that would expand the current ban on smoking on trips of two hours or less. The measure by the Appropriations Committee is expected to reach the full Senate next week. (UPI)

An airline created by Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda should soon be flying to Europe, a Tanzanian official said Friday. The airline, Africa Air Services, would initially fly from the three countries to London and other European destinations with a Zambian Airways DC-10. (Reuters)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	CLOUDS		HIGH	LOW	CLOUDS
Amsterdam	54	44	11	Bombay	82	72	11
Antwerp	54	44	11	Calcutta	82	72	11
Berlin	54	44	11	Hong Kong	82	72	11
Bombay	82	72	11	Kobe	82	72	11
Buenos Aires	82	72	11	Manila	82	72	11
Cardiff	54	44	11	Medan	82	72	11
Cairo	82	72	11	Osaka	82	72	11
Canton	82	72	11	Seoul	82	72	11
Cebu	82	72	11	Singapore	82	72	11
Colon	82	72	11	Taipei	82	72	11
Dakar	82	72	11	Tokyo	82	72	11
Dhaka	82	72	11				
Dublin	54	44	11				
Geneva	54	44	11				
Hankow	82	72	11				
Hong Kong	82	72	11				
Kobe	82	72	11				
London	54	44	11				
Lyons	54	44	11				
Manila	82	72	11				
Medan	82	72	11				
Osaka	82	72	11				
Seoul	82	72	11				
Singapore	82	72	11				
Taipei	82	72	11				
Tokyo	82	72	11				

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough, squally; Breeze: Fresh, squally; Rain: Heavy, squally; Wind: Strong, squally; Clouds: Heavy, squally; Visibility: Poor, squally; Temperature: High, squally; Low, squally; Precipitation: Heavy, squally; Humidity: High, squally; Pressure: High, squally; Wind Speed: Strong, squally; Wave Height: High, squally; Ice: None, squally; Fog: None, squally; Thunder: None, squally; Hail: None, squally; Snow: None, squally; Sleet: None, squally; Drizzle: None, squally; Mist: None, squally; Smoke: None, squally; Ash: None, squally; Volcanic: None, squally; Earthquake: None, squally; Tornado: None, squally; Hurricane: None, squally; Typhoon: None, squally; Monsoon: None, squally; Cyclone: None, squally; Storm: None, squally; Gale: None, squally; Squall: None, squally; Squall Line: None, squally; Squall Front: None, squally; Squall Zone: None, squally; Squall Area: None, squally; Squall Region: None, squally; Squall Belt: None

Bush Sends to Congress Proposal to Develop Faster Supercomputers

By John Markoff

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President George Bush's science adviser presented a plan to Congress on Friday by which the United States would almost double over five years its spending on advanced computing research technologies to develop dramatically faster supercomputers and more powerful software.

The plan also calls for the construction of a high-speed computer network that would link the nation's research centers.

But Mr. Bush, who has endorsed the proposal, has stopped short of requesting the additional financing it seeks.

The plan, presented in a report titled "The Federal High Performance Computing Program," calls for an additional \$1.9 billion in U.S. financing during the next five years. It does not make clear which institutions and companies would receive the money.

It added fuel to a debate about the most important spending priorities in protecting American industry from foreign competition.

Released by the President's Office of Science and Technology Policy, the report was prepared by a panel of government computer experts representing more than a dozen civilian and military agencies.

The report called for initiatives including the development of prototype supercomputers that in the mid-1990s are expected to be 100 to 1,000 times as fast as those today; financing of a high-speed fiber-optic computer network more than 50,000 times as fast as the existing network, which would link all of the nation's universities and corporate and government research laboratories; and investment in university education to attain a level of 1,000 computer science Ph.D.s a year by 1995.

In 1985, the latest year for which figures are available, the number of new Ph.D.s was 240, and experts say it has probably declined since then.

Currently four government agencies — the Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation — spend about \$500 million annually on advanced computing research.

The report proposed that that amount be augmented over five years by between \$150 million and \$600 million a year.

The report said today's supercomputers are tomorrow's desktop computers and that an investment in such technology could have a huge payoff.

The report detailed 20 fundamental scientific problems that it

said will be solved only with a huge investment in advanced computing technologies.

The problems include the prediction of global weather and climate changes; mapping the human genetic code; breakthroughs in making computers recognize speech and "see," and military advances in stealth aircraft technology and underwater surveillance for anti-submarine warfare.

Makers of the fastest computers, including Cray Research Inc., the International Business Machines Corp. and Convex Computer Inc., are expected to be among the major beneficiaries.

Industry executives said the plan was an important step toward maintaining the U.S. lead in the supercomputer field.

"We're delighted and very supportive," said John A. Rollwagen, chairman of Cray Research. "The report is consistent with the things we've been saying about the use of supercomputers to enhance the United States' competitiveness and the importance of making them available across the country."

Mr. Rollwagen acknowledged that the sources of the financing for such a large initiative was still an open question.

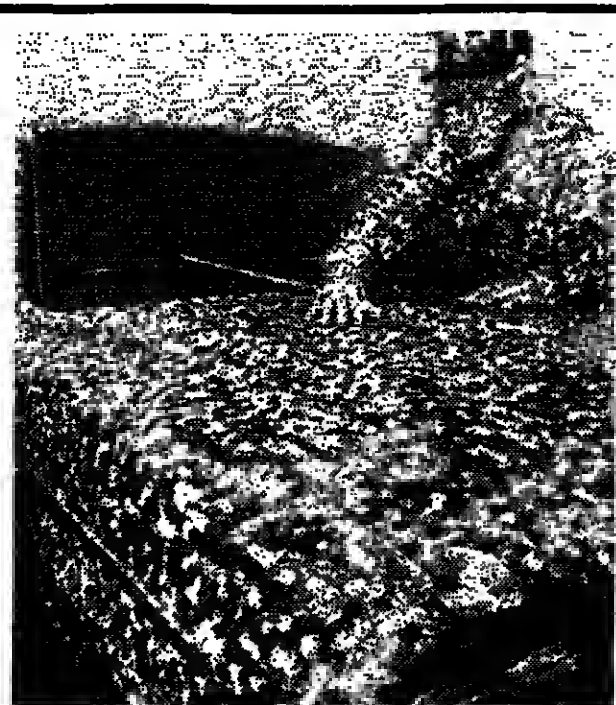
Some experts think the United States should give highest priority to recapitalizing a portion of the consumer electronics industry from Japan by investing heavily in research on high-definition television.

The American Electronics Association has argued that investing in advanced television technology will generate important spinoffs that will make the United States more competitive in consumer electronics.

But a growing number of computer scientists, economists and academic researchers contend that U.S. manufacturers are not prepared to challenge the Japanese in that field and that research and development would be more valuable if it focused on developing advanced computer networks and a new generation of computer technologies — markets in which the United States still retains a significant lead.

In fact, these experts said, high-definition television might be quickly made obsolete by advances in computer technology and high-speed networks that enable computers to offer sharp television pictures as well as many other functions.

The report was also expected to provide support for similar legislation introduced by Senator Albert Gore, Democrat of Tennessee, that would create a national "data highway" linking the nation's leading scientific and corporate research centers.



SOWING HIS BUTTONS — Dalton Stevens, of Bishopville, North Carolina, examining a car he covered with an estimated 100,000 buttons. Mr. Stevens, an insomniac, glues buttons to clothes, guitars and cars when he is unable to sleep.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Help for Contractors On Military Red Tape

Former military officers have set up a company that helps would-be military contractors avoid red tape. The New York Times reports. Using a broad computer base of purchasing data, the Government Procurement Assistance Center seeks to match the U.S. Defense Department's needs with a client's assets, and to avoid red tape.

Many companies, bewildered by a morass of rules and reams of forms, do not even bid. And some have been diffident about doing business with the Pentagon because of publicity about fraud. "Clearly, the era of waste, fraud and abuse has taken some of the appeal out of the defense business," William H. Gregory, a former editor of the magazine Aviation Week, wrote in a new book.

"The Defense Procurement Mess."

The procurement assistance center gathers procurement information as it pours out of the Pentagon, sorts it out and tailors it to a client's needs, largely through computers. It then presents the client with a road map through the procurement maze.

"We have no information that is out in the public domain," said Richard H. Thompson, the center's chairman and the former general in charge of the Army Materiel Command. "Nor will we introduce anyone to a buying official. We will tell a client who to call but he has to make the call himself."

Short Takes

In an effort to have more people into aviation and replenish the dwindling supply of airline pilots, the federal government has reduced the number of hours of flight instruction required for a small-plane pilot's license to 30 hours; previously it was 40 hours. This will cut the typical cost of learning to fly to less than \$2,000 from about \$3,000, the Federal Aviation Administration esti-

mates. "It allows more people to get their feet wet," according to a spokeswoman for the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, representing 270,000 private pilots. But the measure is opposed by the Air Line Pilots Association and by the government's own National Transportation Safety Board, which investigates air crashes. Although small planes have become safer to recent years, their accident rate, based on hours flown, is 10 times that of commercial jets. "We need more sophisticated training for pilots, not less," says John O'Brien, an official of the pilots' union.

Now that Baltimore high school pupils are conforming to a dress code, why not their teachers? Boyse F. Mosley, principal of one of the city's high schools, prescribes ties and jackets for men teachers; skirts, stockings and high-heeled shoes for women. The Baltimore school board, hoping to reduce violence in and around schools, forbids pupils to wear, among other items, gold chains, jogging suits and fur coats. Opposing a dress code for teachers as well, Linda D. Pru-

dente, representing the city teachers' union, said. "There was a specific reason for the students' dress code. But teachers are not shooting each other for items of clothing."

The Grinstead's food store chain has opened a 10,000-square-foot (900-square-meter) supermarket in New York, apparently the first large basement food store in the city. A spokesman said that in rent, "we are paying only about \$30 a square foot in the basement compared to \$100 a square foot at street level."

Commenting on Congress's approval of paying \$20,000 to Japanese-Americans held in detention camps during World War II, but its failure to cough up the cash, the syndicated columnist Calvin Trillin suggested that the government "just send everyone who's owed money a fancy official-looking certificate with an eagle and a crest and a motto. Not a pharisean unum. Maybe 'It's the thought that counts.'"

Arthur Higbee

U.S. Will Restart Crippled Reactor For Nuclear Gas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Department of Energy has announced that it will reopen one of its crippled nuclear reactors late next year, resuming the production of tritium, a perishable gas vital to nuclear weapons, after a two-year hiatus.

But the department refused Thursday to commit itself to completing safety testing or an environmental analysis before reopening the Savannah River Site, a plant in South Carolina.

The schedule represents a defeat for the department, which has been seeking to reopen the reactors at the weapons complex as soon as possible.

In briefings for members of Congress, the department refused to say whether it would complete testing of the reactor for cracks with ultrasonic probes, or complete an environmental statement, before the reopening. In addition, thousands of problems have to be evaluated before the 35-year-old reactor can be run.

In a brief statement, the department said that Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins had approved a plan submitted by the Westinghouse, the contractor that operates the site, to reopen the K reactor late next year, with two other reactors reopening at three-month intervals.

Senate Backs Bill to Protect Rights of the Disabled

By Susan F. Rasky

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved sweeping legislation that would prohibit discrimination against disabled Americans, including AIDS victims, in employment, access to public accommodations, transportation and communication services.

The compromise measure was passed on a 76-to-8 vote Thursday night, with the opponents all conservative Republicans. The House is expected to pass its version of the bill in the next few months, and President George Bush is expected to sign the resulting legislation.

The bill is the product of months of negotiation among the Bush administration, the business community and groups representing the disabled. Sponsors have estimated that it would affect 43 million people, or one out of every six Americans.

The legislation would prohibit employers, employment agencies and labor organizations from discriminating against any qualified person with a disability and would require employers to provide "reasonable accommodations" for the disabled in workplaces unless doing so would result in "undue hardship" on the business.

The Senate agreed to an amendment making clear that the anti-discrimination provisions do not extend to any job applicant or employee who is a user of illegal drugs or is addicted to them.

State and local governments would have to assure that buses, subways, rail systems and termi-

nals were accessible to disabled people and, in some cases, provide supplementary transportation.

The section of the bill that aroused the most dispute would assure access to public accommodations, including restaurants, hotels, medical and business offices, pharmacies, grocery stores, shopping centers and other privately owned establishments.

Newly constructed buildings and those undergoing major renovation would have to be "readily accessible to and usable by" people with disabilities.

Existing buildings would have to be made accessible to the disabled if the necessary modifications were "readily achievable," a term that sponsors defined as "easily accomplishable without much difficulty or expense."

Business and trade organizations have raised concerns about the leg-

islation's possible enormous costs and the possibility of legal tangles, but they have generally lined up to support it.

This legislation is a bill of rights for the disabled, and America will be a better and fairer nation because of it," said Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, who contended that it would also more than pay its own way in expanded earnings and tax revenues and lower welfare payments.

Under the legislation, "disability" is broadly defined as "a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of an individual." Examples of such activities are eating, walking, using a telephone or entering a vehicle or a building.

The broad definitions of disabilities prompted a string of objec-

tions from Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who demanded to know whether people found to be pedophiles, schizophrenics or kleptomaniacs would be protected against discrimination.

"This is going to be a lawyer's paradise," he said.

To placate Mr. Helms and other conservatives who share his con-

cerns, Senate sponsors reluctantly agreed to an amendment that would specifically exclude as disabilities homosexuality, bisexuality, transvestism, pedophilia, transsexualism, exhibitionism, voyeurism, compulsive gambling, kleptomania, pyromania, "gender identity disorders," and disorders resulting from the abuse or effects of "psychoactive substances."

Menem to Grant Pardons

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — President Carlos Saul Menem said he would grant pardons in October to army officers who staged three rebellions against civilian authorities, a leading Argentine newspaper reported Friday.

In an interview with the daily La Nacion the president said: "I will announce the pardons in October, when I return from the United States."

The new Argentine president will travel to the United Nations

General Assembly in New York later this month and will meet with President George Bush on Sept. 27.

Nationalist army officers led three uprisings in the last two years to press former President Raul Alfonsin to stop trials of military men accused of violating human rights.

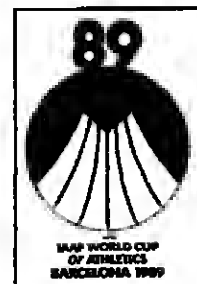
Mr. Menem has also said on several occasions that he might pardon officers accused of crimes committed during the "dirty war," the military crackdown from 1976 to 1983 on leftist guerrillas and political dissidents, in which thousands of people disappeared.

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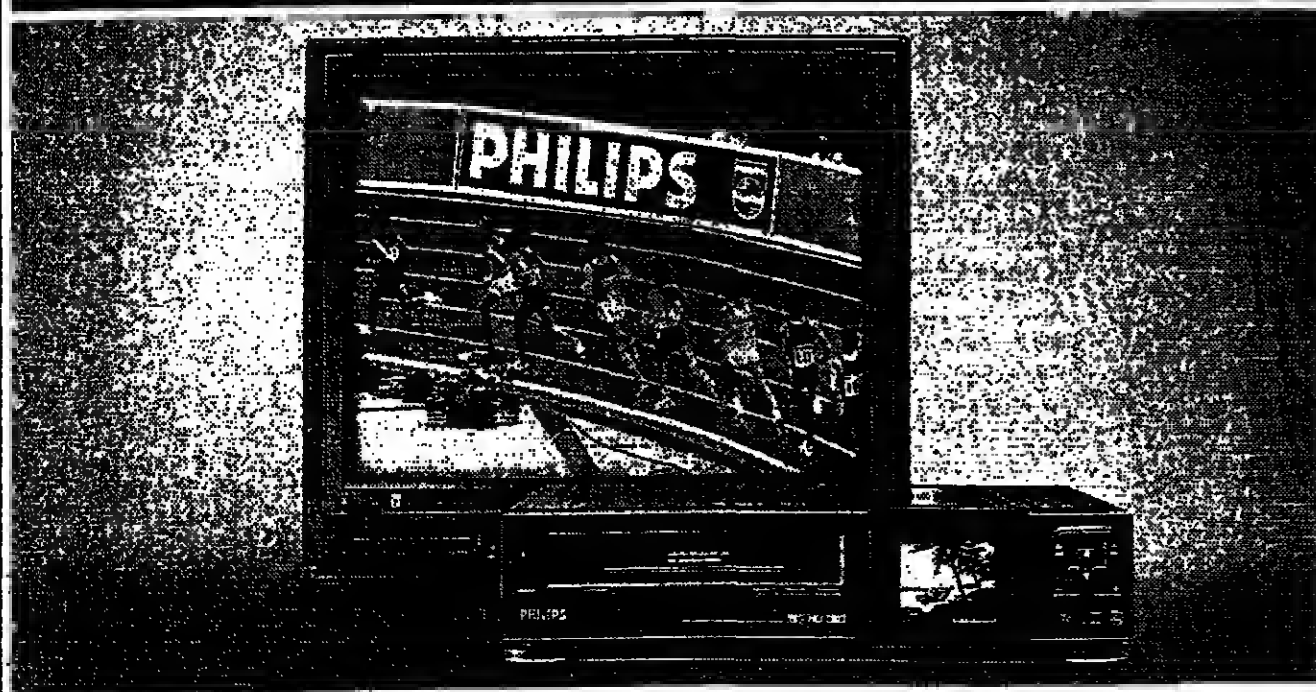
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Pretoria Challenges Tutu's Assertion of Election-Day Killings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE TOWN — A government official accused anti-apartheid leaders Friday of lying when they blamed the police for more than 20 deaths during anti-election protests. Activists stuck by their assertions and demanded that the official, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, be removed.

Mr. Vlok said in a statement that the Reverend Allan A. Boesak, a leading anti-apartheid activist, and the Anglican archbishop, Desmond Tutu, were trying to capitalize politically on the violence that occurred this week in mixed-race townships near Cape Town.

Mr. Boesak and other anti-apartheid campaigners said at a news conference that they knew of 29 deaths in the Cape Town area in election-related violence Wednesday night. The archbishop cited 23 deaths Thursday.

"The evidence points to the fact that the violence in all these areas was instigated by police," said Mr. Boesak, who called for Mr. Vlok's dismissal.

But Mr. Vlok, who asserted that 26 policemen had been injured in the unrest, expressed "deepest condemnation about the lies and the manner in which the two church leaders have attempted to make political gains from the unrest."

According to Mr. Vlok, police knew of 15 deaths related to unrest in the Cape Town area Wednesday night. 10 were attributed to hooliganism and 5 to the township of Khayelitsha. He said the other five deaths were being investigated.

U.S. Will Expand Contacts to ANC

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department said it differs strongly with the violent methods of the African National Congress but intends to expand its contacts with the black group in an effort to dismantle racial segregation in South Africa.

"As the oldest African nationalist movement in South Africa, the ANC reflects the aspirations of many blacks for a just and democratic system," the department said in a statement.

"The ANC is one of several organizations with substantial political support in South Africa, particularly but not only among blacks," the statement said. "It is a politically diverse organization representing a range of views." The statement also called for the release of the group's leader, Nelson Mandela.

Although the number of deaths remains in dispute, hospital officials have confirmed that dozens of people were treated for gunshot wounds sustained during the disturbances.

Church leaders, meanwhile, called Friday for an illegal mass march on the newly elected Parliament next week to protest the killings.

Archbishop Tutu and Mr. Boesak, standing shoulder to shoulder at the altar of Cape Town's Anglican cathedral, urged people to participate in the march Wednesday.

Mr. Vlok, in his news conference, made an urgent appeal for calm after the country's worst electoral violence in years. The black majority was excluded from the elections Wednesday. The governing National Party won with a sharply reduced majority.

The legislature convenes Wednesday to swear in its members. It may also confirm the election of Frederik W. de Klerk, acting president and Nationalist leader, as head of state.

Mr. Vlok pledged in a statement to investigate police involvement in the election-day killings.

The police commissioner for the Cape Town region, Major General Philip Fourie, met Friday with a mixed-race lieutenant who has created a furor by publicly accusing fellow policemen of brutality.

No details were disclosed of General Fourie's meeting with Lieutenant Gregory Rockman. Police spokesmen said the lieutenant's allegations would be investigated and insisted that his career would not be affected.

Lieutenant Rockman said he had been ordered to stop communicating with the press. He said he planned to leave the police force soon to study law.

The lieutenant had said Wednesday that he had seen members of a police riot squad whipping and beating schoolchildren and bystanders Tuesday in Mitchell's Plain, the largest of Cape Town's mixed-race townships.

"It seemed to me that they were enjoying themselves, feasting on the people," he said of the police. "You could just see the killer instinct in their eyes." (AP, Reuters)



HAPPY LANDING — One of the recent defectors from China, Jiang Wen Hao, a MIG pilot, was welcomed after flying to Quemoy.

Exodus of Residents From Hong Kong Predicted

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Emigration from Hong Kong will jump 25 percent in 1990 because of fears about the colony's future under Chinese control and Beijing's recent crackdown on the pro-democracy movement, a government official said.

About 55,000 people among Hong Kong's nearly six million residents will leave the colony in 1990, up from a projected 42,000 in 1989, Mike Rowse, head of a government task force on emigration, said Friday.

The new estimate would be the highest yearly toll since records

were first kept 10 years ago. Some private emigration specialists said the projections were low.

In Beijing, Western diplomats said Friday that the number of Chinese seeking asylum overseas has risen to its highest level since the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution.

One European envoy in Beijing put the number of Chinese diplomats and other officials defecting overseas since the June crackdown at about 70. The estimate was said to include staff from embassies and consulates in the United States, Canada, Australia and Japan.

Western governments give few details, citing possible reprisals by Beijing against defectors and their families.

In addition, the diplomats said, tens of thousands of Chinese students in Western countries find ways to stay on without taking the step of seeking political asylum.

Diplomats apart, several dozen members of official Chinese delegations — ranging from eight performers in a touring Shanghai opera troupe to scientists visiting Italy and Finland — have broken away from their groups and asked

to stay abroad in the past two months.

Mr. Rowse said that lack of confidence in Hong Kong's future caused by China's crackdown is the main reason for the projected increase in the number who will flee before China's scheduled takeover of the British colony in 1997.

Since the crackdown, Hong Kong residents have been clamoring for the right to settle in Britain. But London has rejected the calls to grant the right of abode to the territory's 3.25 million holders of restricted British passports.

(AP, Reuters)

FARM: U.S. Study Lauds Chemical-Free Techniques

(Continued from page 1)

ment of Agriculture, the Kellogg Foundation and four other groups. It comes at the start of debate in Congress over a new farm policy law and amid nationwide concern about the toll that industrialized farm practices have taken on the environment, on public confidence in the safety of food and on the U.S. Treasury.

"Well-matched alternative farms use less synthetic chemical fertilizers, pesticides and antibiotics without necessarily decreasing, and in some cases, increasing per-acre crop yields and the productivity of livestock systems," said the committee in the report, "Alternative Agriculture."

"Wider adoption of proven alternative systems would result in ever

greater economic benefits to farmers and environmental gains for the nation," it said.

The Agriculture Department clearly voiced its positive reaction. "We are in a time when society is highly concerned about issues of food safety and water quality," said Dr. Charles E. Hess, the assistant secretary of agriculture for science and education.

"We have a secretary of agriculture who has a goal of having a highly efficient, internationally competitive and environmentally safe agriculture. The report by the National Academy of Sciences can help us achieve these goals by recommending a course of action."

Several groups criticized the academy's conclusions. "There seems to be little science involved

in this whole area," said Thomas E. Waldinger, a spokesman for the Fertilizer Institute, the Washington-based association for the \$8 billion U.S. fertilizer industry.

"The farms that the academy selected to study were already determined to be successful in developing alternative agriculture practices. It's like saying they're not going to pay attention to those who have tried it and failed."

The Board on Agriculture said natural farm practices involved a spectrum of techniques that have the common goals of reducing costs, preserving the environment and protecting human health. The goals are achieved primarily by reducing or eliminating toxic farm chemicals and animal drugs.

Among the practices cited as successful in the report are careful rotations of crops to battle weeds, diseases and insects, and to keep nutrients in the soil naturally. Another is the production of crops and livestock in combination.

The report said that the diverse crop and livestock system followed by farmers using natural methods protected against cyclical swings in price for any single crop.

The report also said natural practices frequently demanded greater management skills and more work than chemical-based practices.

In its study, which was begun in 1984, the Board on Agriculture closely examines 14 farms in Ohio, Iowa, Virginia, Pennsylvania, California, Florida and Colorado that have developed successful natural production methods.

It is not known how many American farmers practice natural techniques, but it is thought that at least 5 percent of the nation's 2.1 million farmers have adopted such techniques; the numbers may be much greater.

Congressional leaders from both parties said the academy study would be used in discussions during the next year about changing farm policies.

"This will give us more impetus and make it a lot easier to sell what a lot of us have been arguing for years," said Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont and chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

"We have the responsibility to give these ideas a fair assessment and we haven't done that yet," said Representative Pat Roberts, Republican of Kansas and an influential member of the House Agriculture Committee.

BRIDGE: Danish Storm

(Continued from page 1)

organization here called the Forum for Industrial Development.

"The European Community has the degraded, dynamic market we've been longing for, or is there a risk that it's just a big bureaucratic organization?" he asked.

The issue of open bidding for government contracts cuts two ways. Britain has companies both in the consortium that won the bridge contract and in the losing one that first blew the whistle on its discriminatory clauses.

Western Europe's highways and bridges, like those in the United States, are growing old, and European contractors do not want to be frozen out of the bidding in every country except the one where they happen to be based.

"The practice is quite common," said Poul Andreassen, chairman of Great Belt AS, the Danish state authority that awarded the contract.

After the EC Commission got into the act, the minority government led by Prime Minister Poul Schluter tried to avoid a crisis by removing the offending clause before the contract was awarded.

Mr. Schluter has said that whatever the European Court decides, the bridge will be built anyway.

Stopping work immediately, as the EC Commission wants, and starting the contracting process over again would cost about \$200 million and a delay of one and one-half years, Mr. Andreassen said, adding, "It's not possible."

Jacob Vestergaard, spokesman for the contracting authority, said it paid the winning consortium, European Storebaelt Group, \$40 million at the end of July.

A separate \$400 million contract for the eastern part of the project — a four-lane highway bridge and a double-track rail tunnel — was signed with a buy-Danish clause last November.

The scandal broke after the low bidder, Western Bridge Joint Venture, dominated by the Bouygues Group of France, asked a Danish lawyer, C. Kaare Pedersen, if the government had met Danish regulations.

European Storebaelt Group's bid was \$62.5 million higher than Western Bridge Joint Venture's, according to figures supplied by the contracting authority.

POLAND: Taking New Path

(Continued from page 1)

and both nominees spoke openly of unemployment.

Jack Kuron, the new labor minister, another Solidarity leader, sought to allay concerns over mass joblessness, but he told the commission that unemployment payments, soup kitchens for the poor, and special funds for the needy, all institutions that the Communists had pledged to abolish, would be needed.

"We will have to try to take decisions jointly," he said, nudging Mr. Balcerowicz.

As he faced the commission's disapproval, Mr. Balcerowicz said that he would also work quickly to formulate a program for austerity so that Poland could qualify for a standby program of aid from the International Monetary Fund.

Earlier in the day, a prominent Catholic layman and international lawyer who is the nominee for foreign minister, told a commission that Poland's ties with the Soviet Union, its major ally, would be based on "rules of equality, independence and respect for the rule of nonintervention."

But the nominee, Krzysztof Skubiszewski, was treading on hazardous ground when he told legislators that Poland would have to discuss "compensation for Polish war dead on Soviet territory" during World War II and would ask that cultural treasures and works of art confiscated in the war's turmoil be returned.

Touching on a sensitive issue for Polish and Soviet citizens, he said that the new government would also seek to negotiate the repatriation of the hundreds of thousands of Poles deported under Stalin's orders.

"These people were treated terribly," he said "and we should look after them, despite any difficulties." Many, he said, were deported as far as Kazakhstan, in Soviet Central Asia, "and many of them want to come back."

One million to two million ethnic Poles are estimated to be scattered in all corners of the Soviet Union. After years of silence they have recently become the beneficiaries of the new openness and greater tolerance of ethnic minorities in Moscow and Warsaw.

GERMANS: A Stalemate Ends

(Continued from page 1)

goes to leave for West Germany "in the next few days."

West German officials insisted that the end of the East Berlin occupation had not influenced the situation in Hungary. The fate of the East Germans in Hungary was "entirely in the hands of the Budapest government," a Bonn official said.

But other observers said that Hungary would probably find it easier to let the East Germans leave, because tensions between the two Germans were easing with the end of the East Berlin mission occupation. Hungary has said repeatedly that the issue of the East German refugees was primarily a topic for discussion between Bonn and East Berlin.

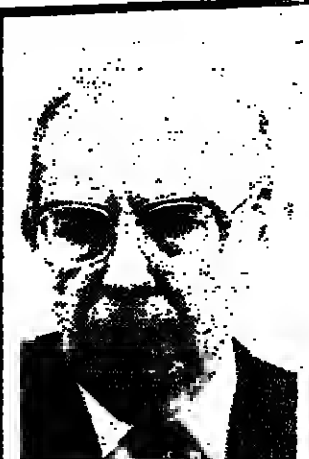
The East Germans in Hungary, like those who have occupied the West German diplomatic missions, are part of this summer's surge in East German efforts to emigrate. The exodus wave has caught authorities by surprise in both Germany; it has touched off a debate over whether East Berlin should carry out political and economic changes in an effort to keep its citizens.

"The East German leadership would be well advised not to exclude itself from the reforms taking place in other Warsaw Pact countries," Mr. Genscher said in a radio interview.

In his meeting with the occupiers of the mission, Mr. Vogel, a confidant of the East German leader, Erich Honecker, reaffirmed previous pledges that they would not be prosecuted for occupying the mission and would be able to return to their old jobs.

Protestants Seek Change

The Protestant Church in East Germany has told Mr. Honecker it



Krzysztof Skubiszewski

German Expert Is Nominee at Foreign Affairs

Reuters

WARSAW — Krzysztof Skubiszewski, chosen as Poland's first non-Communist foreign minister since World War II, is an independent-minded Roman Catholic and a professor with experience in politics and diplomacy.

If approved by the Sejm, or lower house of parliament, he will run a ministry controlled at every level by Communists. Of the 66 ambassadors who would execute his policies, 64 are party members.

Mr. Skubiszewski, 62, is a professor of international law at the University of Poznan. He is a familiar figure at the Foreign Ministry, where friends say he has maintained contacts. His expertise is in the sensitive field of Polish-German relations, a key area as the Solidarity-led government tries to encourage West German and other Western investment to help repair Poland's shattered economy.

He has headed official delegations in Polish-West German forums since the 1970s and has written books about Poland's disputed postwar frontiers.

With Solidarity, the Communists and the United Poles' Party all laying claim to the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Skubiszewski was a compromise choice, political sources said.

U.S. Diplomats Sue Superiors On Appointees

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The union that represents career diplomats sued the State Department in federal court Friday, seeking to expose documents "that clearly demonstrate the lack of qualifications" of many Bush administration ambassadorial nominees.

The unusual move follows the White House nomination of a number of envoys who have come under sharp criticism on grounds that they have neither diplomatic skills nor background knowledge of the countries to which they are being sent.

The diplomats' union, the American Foreign Service Association, filed the suit to obtain release of "Certificates of Competency," which the law requires that the president submit to the Senate on each nominee.

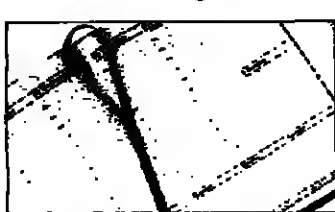


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In Kabul, TV Trial Seems Tailor-Made

'Pakistani' Confesses His War Crimes

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

KABUL — Waiting for the trial to begin, the audience in a military courtroom here was entertained by music from loudspeakers. Television cameras arranged their lenses. Then the songs faded, the lights went up and a bearded young man who called himself Mokhtar Ghori confessed before the cameras to war crimes against the government of Afghanistan.

Standing in a wooden dock, Mr. Ghori read from what appeared to be a text. He said that he was a Pakistani intelligence agent and an associate of the extremist Afghan rebel leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar.

Such trials help to reinforce Najib's cultivated image as a fierce Afghan nationalist defending his country from outside powers.

Mr. Ghori's trial was over before lunch Thursday, and that night his impassive face appeared several times on the government television network, accompanied by the disclosure that he had been found guilty after his confession and had been sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Confessions such as Mr. Ghori's have become a semiregular feature on Afghan television and radio networks. Their reporting emphasizes the role of outsiders in the continued prosecution of this country's 10-year-old war. The televised trial reflected the increasingly aggressive domestic communications program of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, whose reputation has been steadily improving at home and abroad.

It was impossible to know whether Mr. Ghori was in fact a Pakistani war prisoner or merely a convincing actor. But whatever the trial's relationship to reality, it showed how the Soviet-backed party is trying to deliver its nationalist message and rally opinion against the Muslim rebels backed by the United States and Pakistan.

On a day when several rebel rockets slammed into Kabul, Mr. Ghori's confession emphasized the themes of the government's campaign to shore up its position, both in Afghanistan and diplomatically: that the United States and Pakistan are unnecessarily prolonging the war; that if the government falls, a regime led by religious extremists such as Mr. Hekmatyar will come to power; and that foreigners are fighting alongside the Afghan rebels, known as mujahideen.

Mr. Ghori said in his confession that he was an employee of Pakistan's main intelligence agency, Inter-Services Intelligence. He also said that he had traveled surreptitiously from Pakistan into northern Afghanistan, where he trained fundamentalist rebels associated with Mr. Hekmatyar in the use of sophisticated weapons paid for by the United States.

Mr. Ghori added that he had been trained as a scuba diver in Pakistan and that he had planned to blow up a large bridge in Afghanistan by laying explosives underwater.

Pakistani military advisers routinely travel inside Afghanistan, seeking to help rebel guerrillas in their attacks on government posts, according to Western diplomats in Islamabad. But there has so far been no independent evidence of direct Pakistani fighting, despite Kabul's assertions.

In Mr. Ghori's case, as in several similar instances during the last six months, the Pakistani government has said it received no request from Afghanistan to investigate the matter or negotiate Mr. Ghori's release. The embassy has neither confirmed nor denied that he is a Pakistani.

Mr. Ghori's trial placed heavy emphasis on television production values. The program was replete with dramatic pauses during which the cameras swung from the prosecutor to the accused. The cameras also panned the studio audience of smartly dressed office workers and tattered old men.

From the large photograph of the president, Major General Najib, prominently located above the stage, to the charges and to Mr. Ghori's confession, Afghan nationalism was the overriding theme.

During such broadcasts, there are routine reports that Pakistani militia, American military advisers and European mercenaries have died in battles with government forces. The assertions, although so far unsubstantiated, help to reinforce President Najib's cultivated image as a fierce Afghan nationalist defending his country from outside powers.

Paradoxically, the Najib government has borrowed this strategy from the U.S.-backed mujahideen, who drew on Afghanistan's tradition of anti-imperialist independence during their long fight against Soviet troops.



Women demonstrating in New Delhi for constitutional changes giving more rights to women.

Women Rally for Rights in Delhi

United Press International

NEW DELHI — About 15,000 women held a rally Friday to demand that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government amend the constitution to give greater job opportunities and benefits to women.

The protesters marched down the broad boulevard that leads to the parliament and streamed into a park where they listened to speeches by rally organizers.

About 15,000 women traveled from across India, from northern Kashmir to southern Kerala State, to attend the rally, which was organized by the All-India Democratic Women's Association.

The march was watched by hundreds of khaki-clad policemen, some with rifles and batons.

"Women are the first to be fired, the last to be hired and the first to be retrenched if new technology is ever introduced," said Nina Rao, the leader of the group's Delhi chapter. "Women are exploited by everyone."

Mrs. Rao and other organizers said they were demanding constitutional changes that would make it an inalienable right to work.

This concept would then be extended to women, many of whom cannot enter the job market due to social restrictions, they said.

They also wanted unemployment benefits for females living in extreme hardship and estimated that at least 35 million women would be eligible for such help.

Mrs. Rao said she did not expect the government to agree to their demands, but said the rally was meant as a show of strength to indicate their resolve and the extent of their grievances.

Although India has been ruled by a women prime minister, Indira Gandhi, conservative social codes largely keep most women from positions of responsibility.

Ambitious? No, Serbian President Insists

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, whose rapid rise to the center of national politics has divided Yugoslavs into fervent admirers and angry detractors, says he has "no personal political ambitions" or desire to establish Serbian dominance over Yugoslavia.

Serbs are the largest national group in this federal country of six constituent republics. Many non-Serbs have accused Mr. Milosevic of seeking to raise his nationality, more than 8 million strong, over the rest of the 23.5 million Yugoslavs.

Many also accuse him of inciting Serbian nationalism as a way to carry him to national leadership. "Serbia does not claim a privileged status," Mr. Milosevic said in an interview Thursday in his office in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia and Serbia. "But Serbia does not accept a subordinate position either."

Earlier this year, after a strenuous campaign conducted largely through public rallies in which Serbian nationalism was the principal theme, Mr. Milosevic obtained the assent of the other republics for a fundamental change of the republic's constitution.

It brought Serbia's two autonomous provinces more fully under the republic's control. The change was motivated by longstanding tension and clashes in the province of Kosovo, where a Serbian minority feels threatened by ethnic Albanians, who make up the majority.

Serbia is the only republic that includes autonomous provinces.

"Those who pretend that Serbia's claims for a status of equality with the other Yugoslav republics jeopardize Yugoslavia are aggressive and primitive chauvinists," Mr. Milosevic said.

The 48-year-old president dissociated himself from the high degree of personal adulation that characterizes his following. His pictures are displayed in many shop windows and worn as badges, and his name or nickname, Sloba, are often chanted as political slogans.

Yugoslavs say that only Tito, the founder of Communist Yugoslavia, inspired such expressions of admiration.

"This is something which is a heritage of a kind of political life that we would like to abolish," Mr. Milosevic said. "The overturning of an individual is not good for a democratic society. I hope that practice will disappear."

Disavowing personal political ambitions, the Serbian leader said he was certain that many younger people would be "able, ready and willing" to carry out the tasks of his office "very soon."

The disclaimer of political ambition will surprise most Yugoslavs, who since 1984 have watched Mr. Milosevic rise from relative obscurity as a bank president to the leadership of the Belgrade Communist Party organization, then of the Serbian party and last year the presidency over the collective body that rules the republic.

On his way to the top, Mr. Milosevic has replaced many competent people in important jobs with people whose main quality is their personal loyalty.

He said that in November, the Serbian parliament would change the one-year term he is now serving into a four-year term. He said he would be a candidate.

"Election to a one-year term totally liquidates responsibility," he said. "The first six months you are gathering information and the last six months people think of you as already leaving."

Although Mr. Milosevic criticized what he views as unjust accusations from the Bush administration that human rights of Kosovo Albanians have been violated; he said he was far from being hostile to the United States.

In reaction to criticism from the State Department, however, Mr. Milosevic has for several months declined to receive the new American ambassador, Warren Zimmerman.

On the domestic front, Mr. Milosevic described a sprouting of bureaucracies at all levels, which he said had "atomized" economic and social conditions and produced "contradictions between unified bureaucracies instead of a unified national economy."

Tremors Hit Soviet Armenia

Reuters

MOSCOW — Areas of Soviet Armenia devastated by a major earthquake in December were shaken by tremors Wednesday, causing some damage but no casualties, Tass news agency reported.

Nonaligned Nations Skirt Confrontation

By A.D. Horne
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — Delegations from 102 states have closed the ninth summit meeting of the movement of nations professing non-alignment on a note of unity despite the many disputes that divide them.

As hosts, the Yugoslavs had prepared a low-key, nonconfrontational 10-page declaration that was adopted Thursday as the meeting's final document.

The demands of many members that the meeting declare itself on a host of bilateral and regional issues led to the drafting of 23 political and a score of economic annexes.

But these specific papers, conference leaders said, lack the standing of the main declaration, which states that "the world political climate has improved" and calls for the developed world to face "the conflict which is older and deeper than the Cold War and bloc confrontation — the conflict between affluence and poverty."

The declaration also emphasizes "growing environmental problems" which pose a threat to the "very survival of mankind."

And it proclaims, for the first time, "the promotion of human rights and freedom" as "one of the basic objectives of our movement." The Nonaligned Movement, whose member countries range in size from India to Vanuatu, is also divided by a dozen regional and local issues. One is the civil war in Afghanistan, which led to charges from Major General Najib, the Afghan leader, and a Pakistani delegate on the conference floor.

Various papers pledged "full support for the heroic Palestinian people" in their *intifada* campaign against Israeli occupation, condemned this week's "racist" elections in South Africa, and expressed "grave concern at South Africa's flagrant violation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia."

But, unlike the 1986 session in Harare, Zimbabwe, which issued a 340-page document with 54 attacks on U.S. policy, this meeting ended with no direct anti-American proclamations. The main declaration and a paper on disarmament praise the results of U.S.-Soviet summit meetings, although the disarmament paper warns that détente will not end regional conflicts.

[An effort by Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to add a condemnation of "Zionism" to the final declaration was thwarted by moderates after a heated debate, The Associated Press reported. The

reference eventually was relegated to one of the annex resolutions.

[One conference paper resolutely demanded that "all hostages and all kidnapped persons be immediately released," and another said that the meeting's participants condemned all acts of terrorism perpetrated by individuals, states and groups of states.]

Although Iran and Iraq both sent delegations headed by foreign ministers, they held no direct meetings. Nor was there any sign of progress on Lebanon or any other major issue involving members of the Nonaligned Movement.

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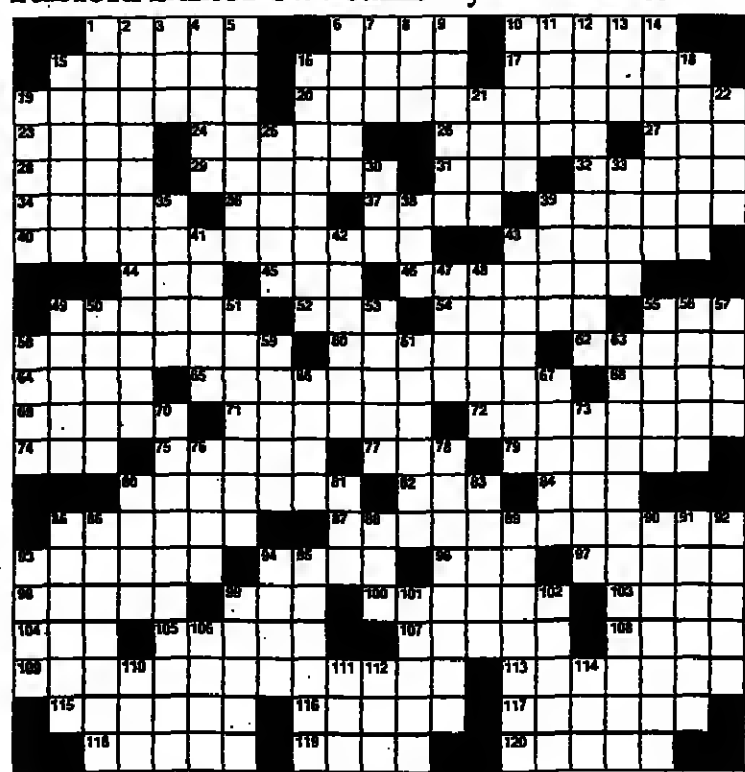
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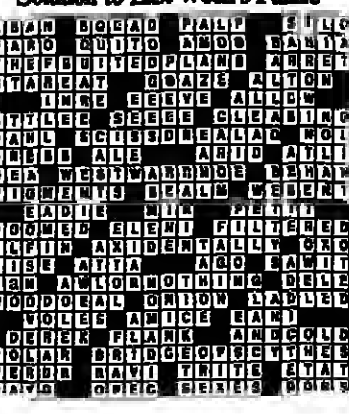
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Tabloid Editor's Dreams By Bert H. Kruse



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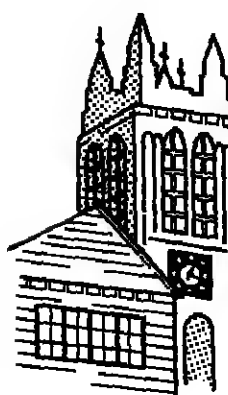
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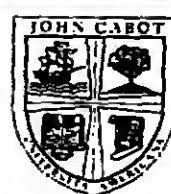
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ARTS / LEISURE

Dallas Opens Its I.M. Pei-Designed Music Hall

By Paul Goldberger
New York Times Service

DALLAS — It cost \$106 million, not the \$49.5 million promised. It took nine years to build, not two. And it caused such bitter political and aesthetic squabbles that it was almost canceled several times. But Dallas tried to forget that Friday night for the opening of the Morton H. Meyerson Symphony Center, a 2,066-seat hall designed by I.M. Pei that is the city's latest attempt to assert an international cultural presence.

The limestone-and-glass building, the only concert hall Pei has designed, sits on nearly three acres at the edge of downtown in the shadow of the city's flamboyant skyline.

The building comes at a critical time for Dallas, which is beginning to rouse itself from

Texas's long economic slump. Pei's soaring, glass-enclosed lobbies offer a lavish perch from which to view some of the most spectacular depressed real estate in the world.

The formal opening offered Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1, with Van Cliburn as soloist, and Mahler's Second Symphony, a program to test the acoustical merit of the new concert hall. But in a pre-opening concert Wednesday, Isaac Stern played the Beethoven Violin Concerto before a house of invited guests, and the hall came briefly to life.

A major contributor to the project was the Texas billionaire H. Ross Perot, whose initial gift of \$10 million carried the stipulation that the building be named for Morton H. Meyerson, a former president of Perot's company, Electronic Data Systems. Meyerson was

chairman of the Dallas Symphony Association's Concert Hall Committee, which has overseen the project.

The opening of the hall is a triumph for the Dallas Symphony, which was in such dire financial straits 15 years ago that it was forced to suspend operations for an entire season. In 1978, city voters rejected a bond issue that would have included \$11.6 million for a new concert hall.

Under the leadership of Eduardo Mata, the orchestra's conductor since 1977, the orchestra revived to win public support for a \$28.6 million bond issue in 1982. That was supposed to be the full public share of the concert hall's cost, although the city eventually spent nearly twice that amount.

Pei's complex design proved vastly more

expensive than expected. This is a building of considerable ambition architecturally. It is very much a civic monument. It has as much in common with the grandeur of a building like the Paris Opera as with typical buildings of our age.

The Meyerson Center is a building at once typical of Pei's work and different from it. Pei is a master of sleek, refined geometry, which he uses to assert a kind of modernist monumentality, and the exterior and the lobbies fit this mold.

The startling transition at the Meyerson is not in moving from outdoors to the lobby but in moving from the lobby into the auditorium, for here the architecture transforms itself into something intimate, warm and energetic in a way unlike Pei's other work.

A Major Picasso to Be Auctioned

By Rita Reif
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Picasso's brooding rose-period oil painting "An Lavinia Agit" (1905) is to be auctioned on Nov. 15 at Sotheby's in New York. John L. Marion, the auction house's chairman in the United States, has announced.

The work, in which Picasso painted himself dressed as a Harlequin standing with a Colombine at the bar of the Paris tavern for which the painting is named, is owned by Linda de Roulet. She inherited it from her mother, Joan Whitney Payson, an art collector, philanthropist and a former owner of the New York Mets baseball team.

David Nash, who heads fine art sales at Sotheby's, said he expected the Picasso to fetch a price in the vicinity of two other major Picassos that were auctioned over the last 10 months.

He was referring to "Acrobat and Young Harlequin," which was auctioned in November for \$38.5 million at Christie's in London, and "Self-Portrait with Yo Picasso," which was sold in May at Sotheby's in New York for \$47.85 million.

Mrs. de Roulet said that when she inherited "An Lavinia Agit" in 1973, it had been appraised at \$1.5 million.

Another painting from Mrs. Payson's collection, Vincent van Gogh's "Irises," was auctioned by Sotheby's for \$4.5 million, the record at auction for any artwork.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Postwar European Art Enters a Boom at Auction

LONDON — All the indications are that "contemporary art" from Europe of the 25 years or so that followed the end of World War II is set for a boom on an unprecedented scale.

The turning point was Sotheby's sale on July 29 in London when £10.4 million (\$16 million) worth of paintings changed hands, making it the biggest auction ever in the field. That day, records tumbled regardless of style, from Alberto Burri's "Bianco," an

SOUREN MELIKIAN

abstract composition that sold for \$40,000, to Lucien Freud's academic portrait in crayon and pastel of his first wife, which went up to £319,000.

Jean Dubuffet's "Le Principe Dansant de l'Hourloupe," a quintessentially French work, with its careful attention to linear structure and color balance, became the most expensive European picture done after World War II to be sold at auction as it soared to \$258,000, paid by Leslie Waddington of London, the leading English dealer in the field.

The consequences have been reverberating in the market ever since. Waddington resold the Dubuffet within days. Later, he says, he sold another five, "of which two were in excess of £1 million."

Vendors' expectations are rising across the board. On Nov. 30, Sotheby's will be selling Lucio Fontana's "Pine de Dio," last seen in July 1987, when it fetched \$143,000. It is now estimated to be worth \$330,000 to \$400,000, including premium, and might go for more. In a significant move, Sotheby's has decided to hold regular sales of 20th-century art, including post-World War II paintings, in Amsterdam and Milan, where the first session is due on Nov. 21.

The man behind much of all this is 31-year-old Hugues Joffre, who was appointed Sotheby's director of contemporary art in January 1988. His success story is unique in recent auction annals.

The great-grandson of Marshal Joseph Joffre, French commander in chief at the beginning of World War I, was only 16 when he read an article in a Swiss daily about Sotheby's art course. "That settled it," he said. "I had wanted to be involved in the art business since I was 10. Now I knew how."

Deferring to his parents' wishes, the young man studied history at Grenoble University, took a *maîtrise*, or master's degree, in geography and, at last, was able to attend the art course in 1981-1982. Luck came his way twice.

First, he met a secretary while helping with some French correspondence, got himself an interview with Michel Strauss, the director of the impressionist and modern masters department, and was roped in as a trainee cataloguer for six months.



Hugues Joffre

Then the director of contemporary art, Lucy Havelock-Allan, left for New York to develop the company's activities in this field. By April 1983, young Joffre found himself in charge of the London side of the market under her nominal authority and the more immediate supervision of Strauss's second-in-command, Julian Barran.

"What have you got in the pipeline?" Barran asked in late August. "Nothing," came the sheepish answer. "You had better get on the road," the boss advised with a thin smile.

Joffre feverishly started calling Sotheby's European offices to say he was looking for goods. He traveled, looking up every client known to hold contemporary works that might be available for sale. Playing it by instinct, he built up a solid group of what he calls the Second Paris School (after the generation of Picasso, Léger and others). Many pictures were calculated gambles and most came off.

Few professionals would have taken in an Ager Jean of 1944 that heralds the advent of the Cobra movement four years later, with its masked figure and childlike handling of the outlines. None would have given it a \$15,400 estimate, exceeding any auction price for the artist. Eventually, Joffre's Jean sold for a record \$16,500.

A Jean Fautrier looked riskier still. In December 1979, it had been bought in at \$12,000. The young Frenchman found a photograph in Sotheby's file, thought it wonderful and contacted the owners to ask whether they would give it another try — "such a picture is bound to stir up competition." It did, selling at a record for the artist of \$44,000. So, too, did an Yves Klein, at \$57,200, and a Burri, at \$29,700.

When I asked Joffre why he had succeeded where experienced professionals had stumbled, he smiled: "A lot of these pictures, you sell on your enthusiasm."

There were a few hitches. A Botero was bought in — "my estimate was far too high." Two Karel Appel paintings were withdrawn before the sale after the artist called Joffre to say they were not by him. Instead of harming him, these mishaps contributed to his image as a man in love with his art and ready to admit mistakes. Dealers admired his uncanny aptitude for sensing just how far you can go with estimates. At Sotheby's, colleagues took notice that young Joffre's first attempt had resulted in a sale twice the size of his predecessor's largest.

It was quickly decided that there would be two auctions of contemporary art a year. In 1986, there were three. Since 1988, the number has stabilized at five.

The quantitative progression is spectacular. In the December 1986 auction, the total sold rose to \$2.7 million, and in July 1987, to \$4.8 million. There was a dip after the October 1987 collapse in world securities markets, but by Dec. 1, 1988, the total sold climbed to \$6.2 million.

The proportion of failures was a mere 5.14 percent. It fell lower still in the February and May minor sessions. And even Joffre's staunchest supporters did not expect him to bring it down to only 4.07 percent in his record £10.4 million sale in June.

What is the Frenchman's secret in what used to be the high casualty area? Part of the answer lies in the qualitative leap.

"The average nominal value per lot in our sales has risen 13.5 times between 1982 and 1989," he said. "During the same period, the best work by the best artists has gone up six or seven times. You might say that the quality of what we offer has doubled."

"But overestimating still ends in disaster."

Here, Joffre is helped, first, by his acknowledged sixth sense for assessing the desirability of a picture and, second, by the trust he inspires, a major asset in getting the best from private sources and the rarest commodity in the auction world.

The expert tells a wonderful story about a Constant, perhaps the rarest artist in the Cobra group. He was passing through Copenhagen in 1987, when a couple of elderly shopkeepers near Sotheby's office to say they wanted to sell a Constant. They brought it and the incredulous Joffre stared at a picture such as he had never seen in the market. His parents, the old man explained, had once traded a suit for the picture out of sympathy for the Dutch painter who had no money.

As they went on, Joffre realized that to them, the picture must be worth about £100, if that. He, on the other hand, felt sure that this was a picture worth £100,000 to £150,000. This left the Frenchman with a sticky problem. If he gave them his real estimate, they would think he was mad and he would lose the chance to sell the picture.



"Le Principe Dansant de l'Hourloupe" (1963) by Jean Dubuffet.

If he grossly underestimated it, there was always the possibility that they might seek a second opinion. He would then pass for a fool or a crook.

Joffre compromised. The Constant, he said, was certainly worth \$50,000 to \$80,000. As soon as he uttered the figures, and the interpreter translated them into Danish, he knew he had tripped. They rose politely and left, with the picture.

Two months went by. Obsessed by the Constant, Joffre called up the Copenhagen office and asked them to find out whether the picture was still around, and, perhaps, ask again if they would sell it.

The picture was there, Joffre got it for his December 1987 sale and printed a \$50,000 to \$80,000 estimate and a new problem arose. Two days before the auction, the expert called Copenhagen to decide with the owners on a final reserve; in the meantime he had made sure that inter-

est in the picture had risen to a pitch. The couple's answer came back firmly. They wanted £15,000. Joffre was appalled. What if, by some accident, there should be only one bidder?

There were, in fact, many. The Constant sold for a record £187,000. "I gave these people the shock of their lives," in the best soap-opera style, they were able to buy a house they had needed for their old age but could not afford before.

Stories such as this are unlikely to repeat themselves. Awareness of market prices is spreading fast.

"In the old days you had to convince owners that contemporary art can fetch a lot of money," he said. "Now you have to tell them that overestimating is self-defeating."

Joffre grinned. It was bound to happen. Post-World War II art from Europe has caught up with the rest of the market.

American Themes Star at Venice Festival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

VENICE — The first week of the 46th Venice Film Festival has featured Americans in several forms: America as seen by a European director, Americans in Europe, and Americans at home.

The Italian director Lina Wertmüller has been praised for her satirical comedies of modern mores by American critics and her films have been popular in the United States. Encouraged by that response, she has intended for a long while to make an American movie. Some years ago she sought Anita Loos, collaborator with her on a script but the death of the witty author of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" cut short that project. So, she has gone it alone and is presenting her American-style movie, "On a Moomin Nigh" (in English), in competition.

She has selected a grim subject, AIDS, and seeks in an uneven melodrama to calm the hysteria about the illness. Her protagonist is an American journalist who poses as an AIDS victim to gather from direct experience the reactions of various people of various classes to his pretended state. His articles cause a sensation. The rest of the wibbly scenario's secrets you must see for yourself. Nastassja Kinski is the woman who loves the newspaperman, Faye Dunaway is a lady stricken with the disease and Peter Onorati is a smart professor who tries to quell the mass psychosis with sweetness and light.

Alain Resnais, of "Last Year at Marienbad" and other inscrutable avant-garde ventures, also turns to Americana in "I Want to Go Home," a screwball hallelujah in the Mack Sennett manner. It includes all the venerable jokes about the discomforts of Yankee land hicks on the Continent since Mark

Twain wrote "The Innocents

Abroad."

A Cleveland cartoonist is invited to Paris to attend a show of his art. His daughter has preceded him and has settled in the City of Light in her quest for culture. He is anxious to recapture her affection as she despises him as a lowbrow. The cartoonist takes him up and, after a merry whirl through the familiar situations, father and child are reunited and go home.

The audience howled with laughter, perhaps because it was exposed to the same gag for the umpteenth time. Adolph Green as the bewildered cartoonist revealed himself again as a superb entertainer and others who aided Resnais's entrance into slapstick were: Michelle Presle as a society hostess, Gérard Depardieu as an intellectual novelist and Geraldine Chaplin as a super highbrow. Jules Feiffer provided the script, probably after research into old-time vaudeville nifties.

Henry Jaglom has brought yet another American comedy to participate in the competition, "New Year's Day," in which a refugee from the Hollywood studio finds that the apartment he has rented in New York is occupied with three young women with problems. He

himself plays the distracted intruder with the dry humor that recalls Fred Allen. There is a pleasant contribution by Maggie Jakobson as a mixed-up miss and the Czech director Milos Forman shows up at the New Year's party as an out-of-order psychoanalyst who wants to revise Freud's theories.

On the darker side is Peter Greenaway's "The Cook, the Thief, His Wife and Her Lover." Shown out of competition, it is more of a puzzle than a film. The cook is a French chef who heads the kitchen staff in a luxury London restaurant. His ornate dining hall is frequented by a foul-mouthed brute (the thief), his wife and his motley gang of hangers-on. Why they are tolerated is unexplained. Furthermore, the thief of the title attacks the other clients, though they never call the police, and has a habit of invading the ladies' lavatory. One suspects that it is another obscure condemnation of the consumer society.

The treatment of the plot is gravely portentous. The wife takes a lover, a bookworm who likes to dine well. The thief murders the bookworm. In revenge, the wife has the corpse of her fancy man roasted by the chef and served for her husband to eat. She holds a revolver in

her hand, so he nibbles a bit, but she shoots him dead.

This gruesome fable has been mounted with expert artistry. The dining room might be the ensemble tableau for one of Ziegfeld's follies and the bookworm's digs look like a Belasco setting with its careful detail. The composition of the scenes, the use of music, and the sinister suspense conveyed have been admirably managed. This macabre motion picture, though its content is empty, has a curious fascination.

Last Sunday, the festival curtain rang up at the marble cinema palazzo on the Lido with a preview of Peter Brook's screen version of "The Mahabharata," which condenses his widely traveled stage production from nine hours to three. Brook, present for the occasion, received enthusiastic applause.

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The September issue of Art News highlights a special issue with a dazzling tour of the European Art World. All the famous Art correspondents from Andrew Graham-Smith in the U.S. to Thomas Craven in Vienna give their individual appraisals. Countries covered in this magnificent issue are the U.K., France, Belgium, Austria, The Netherlands, Sweden, West Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Norway and Denmark. In addition for each country written-up Art News has provided a list of major museums and gallery exhibitions which are forthcoming in the 1989-1990 season.

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South Africa's Countdown

Frederik W. de Klerk begins his first full term as South Africa's president in difficult circumstances. Blacks send a message of growing impatience from the streets; Congress and President Bush send the same message from Washington. Meanwhile, this week's parliamentary elections reduced Mr. de Klerk's legislative base and suggested growing polarization among white voters.

Mr. de Klerk has said that the election would reinforce his intention to honor his campaign promise to create a new constitutional order giving meaningful political power to South Africa's millions of blacks. That is a task from which he dare not shrink. South Africa is running low on chances for peaceful change.

His stated resolve can only anger the Conservative Party, which gained new seats in the parliament with the argument that Mr. de Klerk would undermine white control. But it may hearten the more liberal Democratic Party, even though the liberals regard Mr. de Klerk's promises as vague and his pace slow. The liberals also made unexpected gains among white voters.

The depth of Mr. de Klerk's commitment is in fact far from clear. His victory over his

party rival, Pieter W. Botha, was hailed as a sign of hope and change. But within a week of becoming acting president, he ordered security forces to do their worst with whips and water cannon against activists involved in civil disobedience against apartheid.

President Bush has hinted that his approach will not be the cozy one of the Reagan administration. In its most specific statement so far on South Africa, the State Department described the election results as a "mandate for real change," called for an end to violence and urged the beginning of negotiations between whites and blacks. In Congress, meanwhile, there is strong sentiment for new economic sanctions unless South Africa moves quickly forward. Representative Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa, says Mr. de Klerk probably has until February to avoid new sanctions by freeing political prisoners, legalizing anti-apartheid groups and starting meaningful talks with "credible black leaders."

South Africa's elections have started a countdown. It is up to Mr. de Klerk whether it is a countdown to peace or greater peril.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Act Now on the Hostages

Now that all American officials have been pulled out of Lebanon, the question of what to do about U.S. hostages there stands in sharp relief. The diplomats were withdrawn because of a clear Bush administration policy — to negotiate efforts by General Michel Aoun, leader of the Maronite Christian forces, to push Washington around with his terrorist threats, a charge he has since denied. This decisive response makes all the more questionable the administration's seemingly passive policy on the hostages held by the Muslims.

When Israel captured Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid and Hezbollah gruesomely displayed the body of Lieutenant Colonel William Higgins in July, it seemed to President Bush and his aides that the United States was entering a period of great danger. They feared the terrorists would kill other hostages. They worried that Washington would have to respond militarily.

Then President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran announced he was prepared to "help" with the hostages. Threats to murder other hostages were stayed. America's friends in Algeria, Pakistan and elsewhere opened lines to the terrorists. At that point, Mr. Bush and his aides saw less danger and more opportunity for an overall hostage settlement. Some aides even suggested that the Israeli action may have had positive consequences.

Now administration officials say that Mr. Rafsanjani needs time to strengthen his pragmatic position. The officials insist they cannot negotiate with Iran and have no options other than to wait for Iranian developments. They no longer talk about opportunity. They revert to the standard idea of

an extended process and counsel patience.

Their thinking is that since the terrorists thrive on publicity, the best course is to downplay the importance of the hostages. And since administration officials seem to fear crisis and failure more than they seek a breakthrough, their principal goal is to get the issue off the front pages and settle back for the long haul. But this is troubling.

First, it is not realistic to suppose that Americans will accept downgrading of the hostages' lives. As Mr. Bush says, the life of each hostage is precious. Second, the terrorists retain the initiative. They can threaten to kill hostages. Kill them and kidnap more.

In any event, the present situation does not favor Washington. In addition to the earlier task force off Lebanon, Mr. Bush has positioned one near the Gulf. Each passing day adds to the high expense — and subtracts from the sense of outrage that could justify using those forces.

Meanwhile, the administration leaves Israelis in a difficult situation. It has warned them not to take action that might affect U.S. hostages, thus tying Israeli hands.

No one pretends to have easy answers on how to conquer terrorism. But there's good reason for the administration to question the wisdom of its passive policy.

Mr. Rafsanjani's recent victory over hard-liners in the naming of the new cabinet suggests he may be willing to challenge Hezbollah as well. Perhaps the opportunity exists to press for an overall settlement with Iran, Syria and Hezbollah — while the warships still loom large and diplomatic intermediaries still seem energized.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Widen America's Doors

It has been only a decade since the United States wrote a new refugee law, but the continuing plagues of desperate people in camps and in exile around the world and the particularly embarrassing plagues of Soviet Jews in Rome — people whose freedom Americans loudly demanded for years — indicate it is time to consider changes.

To qualify as a refugee to the United States, each individual must show "a well-founded fear of persecution." It is a showing increasingly difficult to make as Mikhail Gorbachev widens opportunities for religious and cultural practice and emigration. It is on this basis that numbers of applicants are now being turned down by the United States. But the more open emergence of traditional popular biases against Jews also marks the evolving Soviet scene.

This has given rise to the notion of setting a refugee entry standard of group cultural victimization. That could give relief to Soviet Jews, but applied universally it would also open the door to scores of aggrieved ethnic groups around the world. Applied particularly, it would revive a standard of ethnic favoritism that, in emigration matters, Americans banished years ago. It needs good hard debate.

This year, there were 43,500 refugee slots available (out of 116,500 worldwide) for Soviets, mostly Jews, but including Poles, Czechs and Armenians. For next year, the numbers are being set in the annual executive-congressional consultations, but the slots are not likely to take care of the growing

numbers of people. One way to reduce the unhappiness but unavoidable competition of Soviet Jews with refugees from Eastern Europe, China, Southeast Asia and Latin America is to increase the number of slots. This ought to be done. The other groups are no less desperate than Soviet Jews.

To the refugee slots can be added the regular immigration places — as many as 200,000 — available to Soviet citizens.

And to these can be added the additional slots the attorney general grants under his "parole" authority. This covers the 14,000 Soviet Jews who, having been denied refugee status, currently languish in Europe, their expenses paid by the United States. Parole also offers a place in America, on a continuing basis, to 2,000 Soviet Jews a month who are still in their country and do not qualify as refugees. Few of these parolees are being used, principally because unlike refugee slots they do not provide U.S. government funds for transport and resettlement costs (about \$7,000 per person). The American Jewish community has sought to fill the gap and has come up short.

The numbers of Soviet Jews who can come to the United States are not insubstantial. But this does not discharge the American obligation to a group whose departure from the Soviet Union has been near the center of U.S. foreign policy for 20 years.

More refugee slots are needed. More funds are needed. A more flexible definition of "refugee" must be explored.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

China: Rolling Back Reform

China's purge of Zhao Ziyang is extending well beyond the immediate circle of the former party chief. Think tanks set up by Mr. Zhao were among the most exciting developments in China, with organizations such as the Bureau for the Reform of the Political System, the Bureau for the Reform of the Economic System, and groups within the Academy of Social Sciences all cutting through many of China's clogged systems. Most leading figures in these activities have fled or are believed to be under arrest.

This, together with an on-going tide of banishment of individuals to the country-

side and of protracted ideology sessions in Beijing, is an unmistakable sign of a continuing power-struggle in China.

A story doing the rounds has Napoleon Bonaparte meeting Deng Xiaoping. Mr. Deng tells Napoleon that if he had had the French leader's cavalry, he would not have needed the tanks at Tiananmen Square. Napoleon replies that if he had had Mr. Deng's Xinhua news agency, he would never have lost the battle of Waterloo.

China is far from being a joke, but events have a sufficient air of unreality about them to make the Deng-Napoleon story a valid black insight into Chinese affairs.

—The Australian Financial Review (Sydney).

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America Cannot Afford To Abdicate in Lebanon

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — The emergency withdrawal of the American ambassador and his entire staff from Beirut illustrates once again the two principles of Middle East politics. The first is that things are always so bad that they cannot get worse. Rule two is that they always do.

The American withdrawal is a functional admission that the United States cannot muster the will, or power it would take, to influence events in Lebanon — a country that Ronald Reagan described only five years ago as being part of America's "vital interests."

The helicopter evacuation provided the final proof of how empty Mr. Reagan's rhetoric was then, and how uncertain America's standing in the Middle East has become.

The withdrawal is also a political signal that Major General Michel Aoun's drive to oust Syria's army from Lebanon has stalled and is now likely to fail. Efforts to get Syria out will now return to the diplomatic arena rather than military pressure.

Six months ago, it seemed impossible to imagine a less noble American posture in the Middle East, or horrors that could eclipse the suffering that 14 years of civil war had visited on Lebanon's part-Christian, part-Muslim population. But this failure of imagination was soon revealed as General Aoun took power in the Christian community and launched a "war of liberation" against the Syrians. The Syrians responded with scorched-earth tactics of their own, turning Beirut into one vast killing field.

For a moment this summer, General Aoun's campaign seemed to have a chance. France and the United States made comforting noises about his efforts and strongly criticized the Syrians. At the United Nations, Paris and Washington seemed ready to cooperate in stepping up diplomatic

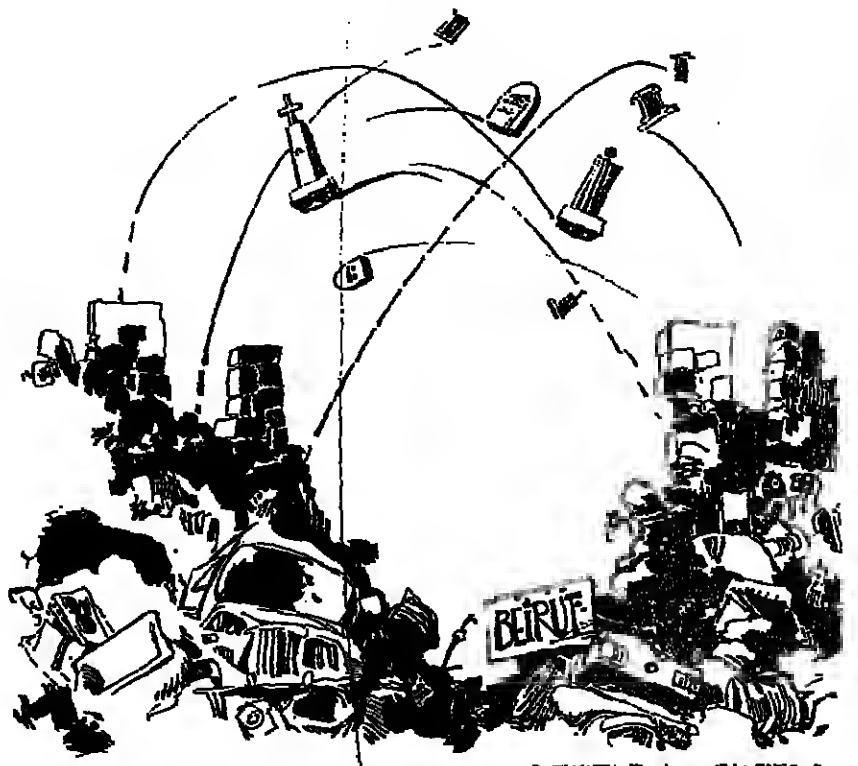
pressure on Damascus for a withdrawal. But two developments intervened. General Aoun allowed his war of liberation to be transformed into a struggle to dislodge President Hafez Assad of Syria, the arch rival of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Baghdad poured weapons into Lebanon and may have even sent troops to help General Aoun. The open Iraqi backing for the Christians damaged General Aoun's already shaky credibility. The war of liberation became yet another deadly instrument in the long struggle between Mr. Assad and Mr. Saddam, two of the most ruthless rulers of the Middle East.

The second problem for General Aoun was the sudden resurgence of the hostage issue after the Israeli kidnapped Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid from southern Lebanon and Shiite extremists claimed to have killed Lieutenant Colonel William Higgins in retaliation.

General Aoun claims that Washington decided to sell out the Lebanese Christians to get Syria to help free the hostages. That, like much of what the general says, is gross overstatement. But it captures a kernel of truth about the Bush administration's handling of the kidnapping and its aftermath. Whatever desire there may have been in Washington to confront the Syrians — it would always have been small — quickly disappeared as the need for Washington to deal with Damascus and Tehran on the hostages became apparent. Diplomats at the United Nations voted a new American resolution to get involved in the Lebanese quagmire and in other discussions on the Middle East, after the Obeid kidnapping and the bruising behind the scenes arguments between Washington and Jerusalem that it sparked.

The abrupt closing of the American Embassy in Beirut is being presented in Washington as a response to vague threats from General Aoun and his supporters about closing the embassy by force. But a high-level discussion about pulling Ambassador John McCarthy and the 29 other diplomats out of Beirut had been under way for some time, according to reliable sources. General Aoun's declarations and the demonstrations around the embassy by his supporters may have provided the perfect pretext for an effort to minimize U.S. exposure in the difficulties of Lebanon.

Senior figures in the Bush administration remember only too well how badly the Reagan presidency was shaken by the hostage issue and by the fiasco of the U.S. military retreat from Lebanon. Mr. Reagan's chief of



By SRAJCE in Khawassan (Clib, C&W)

staff then was James Baker, who as George Bush's secretary of state gave the order this week for the U.S. diplomatic retreat. Mr. Baker's chief deputy, Lawrence Eagleburger, was one of those who championed sending the U.S. Marines to Lebanon.

These men learned the hard way that in Lebanon, hitting bottom is a relative term. Rule two always applies. But that does not mean that the United States can or should abdicate its leadership role in this region.

The United States should now be exerting its influence to help create the conditions that will make it possible to get the U.S. Embassy open again soon in Beirut.

The Washington Post.

Panama: Words Alone Will Not Topple the Entrenched Dictator

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — In a general picture, one irony stands out like a sore thumb. The Soviet Union displays its forbearance by tolerating experiments in democracy in Poland and Hungary, while the United States shows its self-restraint by allowing democracy to be throttled in Panama.

President Bush says "there's a high frustration level" he feels at the inability to rid the hemisphere of Manuel Antonio Noriega, the drug-running Panamanian strongman. He is right to feel frustrated, but he and all Americans also ought to feel angry and embarrassed about what has happened. It is the absence of such feelings that is most disturbing.

A few weeks ago, after the U.S. government had passively watched the Organization of American States duck another deadline for dealing with General Noriega, I began asking knowledgeable people why the United States has been so ineffectual in dealing with this timid dictator.

The answers from members of Congress of both parties and officials of the administration that have dealt with the Panamanian problem, were a shameful sort of ineptitude. And then, by chance, last weekend I came across an essay by Margaret E. Scranton of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, which set out the picture in clear terms.

In the paper she prepared for an American Political Science Association meeting in Atlanta, she said that American attempts to oust General Noriega failed because "policy-makers operated under a mistakenly overconfident assessment of U.S. influence."

First, it has been suggested that South Koreans oppose the U.S. military presence and that there is concern over growing anti-U.S. sentiment. In fact, the occasional expression of views harshly critical of the United States can be traced to a few extremist political groups and a small number of radical university students. Nothing short of complete withdrawal will satisfy these extremists.

The United States remains South Korea's most important and trusted ally and will continue to be considered as such by the vast majority of South Koreans. Reliable polls repeatedly show that 75 percent to 94.1 percent oppose withdrawal or a significant reduction of American troops.

Second, charges have been made that South Korea spends less than its fair share on its own defense. The facts disagree. Last year, the United States and South Korea spent about the same percentage of their gross national products on the military: 5.9 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively. While the United States applied 25 percent of its 1988 budget to defense, South Korea spent 23 percent. The Korean peninsula would not be threatened by a reduction or pullout of troops.

Because South Korea has a far

more advanced economy and a larger population than North Korea, it is argued that Seoul should be able to stand on its own. These advantages do not necessarily translate into superior military strength.

The United States should be North Korea's ally, not its enemy. The United States has shown no sign that it wants to pursue meaningful reductions in tensions and still appears to consider the use of force a legitimate option. Pyongyang's acts of terrorism directed against South Koreans and the government in Seoul are well known. More ominous is the fact that its military buildup continues at a fast clip with Soviet weaponry and growing Soviet military cooperation.

Pyongyang's ground forces are one-third larger than the combined U.S. and South Korean forces. Much of the North's strength is positioned in forward areas near the demilitarized zone and appears poised for a rapid drive southward. The U.S. troops are a deterrent against this formidable might; to reduce their strength could send a wrong signal.

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THE STATE OF HESSE

Managing Prosperity in Germany's Richest State

"Most people believe that Baden-Württemberg or Bavaria are West Germany's most successful states," says Karl Heinz Zahn with heartfelt indignation. "It is Hesse, and it's time everybody was aware of it."

As one of the managing directors of the HLT Group, the public-sector agency serving as an intermediary between business and industry, Mr. Zahn's responsibility is to facilitate and monitor economic growth in this state of some 5.5 million residents and 21,114 square kilometers (8,152 square miles).

Long West Germany's richest major state (excluding the city-states of Hamburg, Bremen and Berlin), with an average GDP per capita of DM36,340 (\$18,537) in 1988, Hesse has been increasing its

center-right coalition replaced a "red-green" (SPD and Greens) one, putting an end to 30 years of SPD rule.

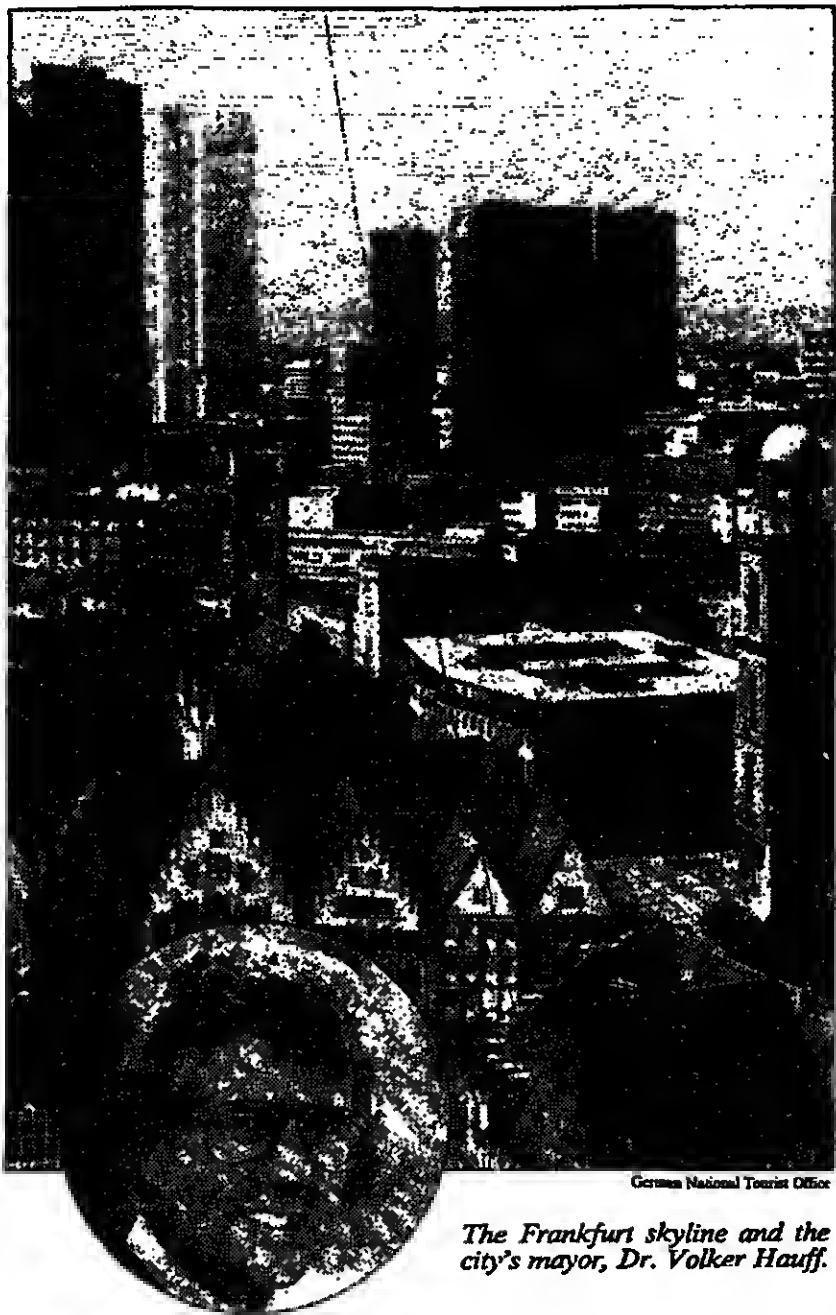
Dr. Hauff, urbane and charismatic, has been an SPD member of the Bundestag since 1969. A former federal minister in the Helmut Schmidt administration, he has been mayor of Frankfurt since June 15, after elections held on March 12 led to a SPD-Green coalition's capturing of city hall, their triumph signaling another shifting of the tides in this pivotal state. It was also a comeback for Dr. Hauff after previous electoral reversals and made him a likely candidate for senior political office should the SPD return to power in 1990's federal elections.

Hans Eichel, on the other hand, has yet to experience political defeat. He has been mayor of Kassel, Hesse's third largest city, since 1975. It was his skill and patience in seeing Kassel through its protracted economic crisis that led to his appointment as chairman of Hesse's SPD and official candidate for the state's premiership in the state elections in 1991.

Mr. Schmidt (FDP) is unreservedly optimistic about Hesse's economic prospects. According to him, the state's problems — a lack of space and qualified workers for further expansion in the Rhine-Main area, a discrepancy in growth between the booming south and lagging north, and an overburdening of Hesse's infrastructure and environment — are either solving themselves or are not problems at all.

He cites as an example the Rhine-Main region, which stretches from Ludwigshafen and Mannheim in the south to the state's capital of Wiesbaden to the west and Aschaffenburg to the east, and through Frankfurt to Gießen in the north, including parts of four states. Some 2.5 million people live and work in the region, largely in the chemical, automobile, electronics, engineering and financial services sectors. Mr. Zahn estimates that between 200,000 and 230,000 square meters (239,000 to 275,000 square yards) of new commercial space are needed every year. The *Frankfurter Rundschau*, in a recent article, reported that a lack of skilled craftsmen and engineers in the region has led to a frantic bidding war. Skilled laborers from 80 different countries are now

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The Frankfurt skyline and the city's mayor, Dr. Volker Hauff.

Excellent Infrastructure Among State's Assets

Hesse is a modern state built on historic soil. Art and culture, science and industry, modernity and tradition have all gone into making Hesse a dynamic state in the heart of the Federal Republic of Germany, a state whose reputation reaches far beyond our national borders.

Hesse is well equipped to face the challenge of a single European market after 1992. Hesse has beaten all other federal states in the last two years in economic growth, and its remarkable research and development potential has enabled the state to establish itself as one of the Federal Republic of Germany's foremost high-tech centers. The Hessian state government is striving to foster a productive dialogue between science and the state's economic, social and political sectors in order to tackle the tasks of the future in a joint effort.

Future innovations in many fields — from environmental protection and energy supply to the creation of new jobs in the structurally weak regions — require Hesse's existing research and development potential to be expanded further. A central feature of the Hessian state government's strategy for succeeding in Europe's internal market is accelerating the process of exploiting new insights derived from basic research products and processes.

Hesse is the center of the Federal Republic's modern telecommunications. The central telephone exchange for international telephone

communications is located in the state, as are the national and international satellite television network's headquarters.

Apart from its efficient infrastructure and information processing, Hesse is also a hub for international traffic systems. The Federal Republic of Germany's busiest train station and the largest airport on the continent are both in Hesse, and ensure access to domestic markets while facilitating international product distribution and business travel.

In addition to the advantages Hesse offers for industry and business, the state can also point to a high quality of life. It has more forests than any other Federal Republic state and its citizens, its castles, its lovingly restored half-timbered houses and extensive parks have made it a popular vacation destination in the heart of Europe. Festivals, internationally renowned concerts and exhibitions, famous libraries, the Frankfurt Book Fair and historic documents in Kassel have established Hesse's reputation as a center for culture as well as business.

Walter Wallmann, State of Hesse Minister-President

Housing, Environment Key to City's Growth Policy

Frankfurt is at the top, the very top among German cities. Our vibrant economy, its internationalization, the remarkable reconstruction of our city and economy since the war have brought us to this point. We know we have to thank the United States very much for this development. The rapid resurrection of our city in the post-war period was aided by the strong presence of the Americans — at first the military administration, but also the many companies who followed relatively quickly. Their positive influence on the Deutsche Bundesbank's selection of a site here pointed the way for Frankfurt to become one of the world's most important financial centers. The activities of the rapidly expanding number of American companies enriched Frankfurt's economic development. Today, we

Volker Hauff, Oberbürgermeister (mayor) of Frankfurt, talks about the current status of the city and how it hopes to meet the challenges of the future.

are proud that the U.S. business community — with about 600 companies and 11,000 American civilians — is not only by far the strongest group of foreigners, but also accounts for a significant portion of Frankfurt's economic life.

Getting to the top is difficult. Even more difficult is staying there. That requires a modern, professional management — professional not just in a technocratic sense, but also in a political sense. This management must be based on a political concept driven by a high measure of tolerance and liberalism, as well as dialogue.

Frankfurt's excellent standing is based in large part on its central location and high-performance infrastructure. As a result, there is a good mix of business, with companies serving predominantly growing markets. It is our goal to continue to develop from this sound basis, to progress toward becoming a modern, growth-oriented metropolis.

Intelligent, professional city management considers the people. It creates visions and motivations. People must be able to like their city. It isn't just its rank, architecture, appearance and functionalism that determine a city's character.

Rather, it is the people and the ways and means in which they identify with their city.

So the "human touch" has become an important criterion for modern city management. Quality of life cannot remain abstract; it must be made experienceable and attainable. Frankfurt, on its way to becoming a metropolis, has caused many people anxiety, and still does today. Many people ask themselves, what have I personally gained from it? The possibility of making a living in Frankfurt apparently does not suffice to create satisfaction. Residence, leisure time and recreational activities at affordable prices are also responsibilities of the city, as well as the quality of the environment and the solution to the press-

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FRANKFURT

PREFERRED BY DECISION-MAKERS

Companies on the move know from experience that the chances of doing business profitably are greatly improved if they operate from a base that is also on the move — where decision-making comes naturally.

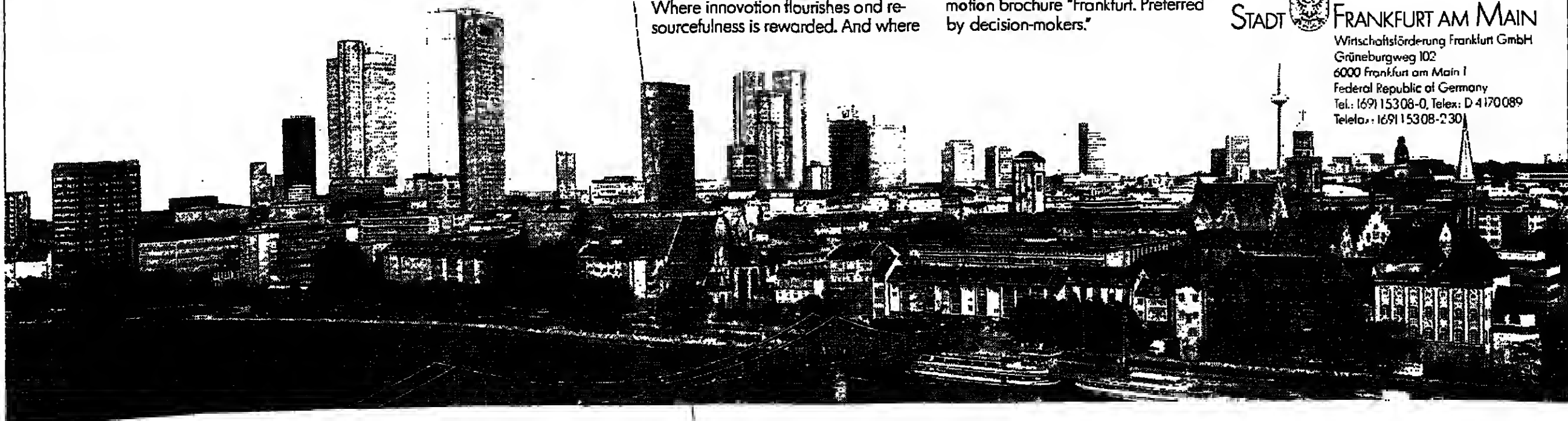
That's why so many domestic and international companies have selected Frankfurt, West Germany's financial and commercial capital.

Where prominence in banking and business enables enterprising, bottom-line companies to get things done. Where innovation flourishes and resourcefulness is rewarded. And where

Europe's biggest freight airport provides access to the international marketplace.

If your company is on the move, you'll feel at home in Frankfurt. Make the first move by writing today for a complimentary copy of our information brochure "Frankfurt. Preferred by decision-makers."

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Financial Services Now a Two-Way Street

One day in late August, the DG Bank (Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank) announced that it had entered into a partnership with Spain's Cajas Rurales (agricultural savings banks) to provide expertise and a portion of the start capital in the founding of a new cooperative credit institution, the Banco Cooperativo Espanol. Financial experts seconded by the Bundesbank, West Germany's central reserve bank (headquartered in Frankfurt), were writing about their harrowing experiences advising national banks in such inclement (and apparently in-

Big three move further into uncharted waters

solvent) places as Zaire. And while the Deutsche Bank, Germany's largest, was launching its life insurance subsidiary four months ahead of schedule, setting off what is expected to be a head-to-head battle with the Allianz group, Europe's largest, an association of Germany's public-sector banks was meeting in Frankfurt to urge the introduction of "IBIS" (Inter-Bank Information System), which would allow for off-hour trading in stocks and securities.

Not that the inflow of foreign institutions into Frankfurt has abated. As of June 30, 1989, the total number of non-German banks and other credit institutions represented in Frankfurt had risen to 255. They are joined by the some 150 German banks headquartered in the city. All told, it is expected that 50,000 people will be employed by the city's financial community by the end of the year (out of more than 110,000 for the state as a whole). The introduction of new trading hardware and unifying of exchanges will only accelerate this development.

Moreover, both foreign and domestic finance houses are "deepening" their involvement by expanding their staff sizes, range of activities and physical presence. As Dr. Rüdiger von Rosen, executive vice chairman of the Federation of German Stock Exchanges, points out, foreign traders are now responsible for some 20 percent of total security exchange turnover. Foreign capital is playing an increasingly important role in Frankfurt's building boom as non-German investors flock to construct space for their own use and to meet an anticipated scarcity in commercial premises.

The fact that Frankfurt is West

After years of national and foreign banks and financial service institutions converging on Frankfurt and spurring its growth into one of continental Europe's leading financial centers, the latest development has been Frankfurt's growing assertiveness in exporting its know-how, credit and leadership services elsewhere in West Germany, the EC and beyond.

Germany's leading financial center is not new. How important it has become, is. According to a study prepared by Dr. Michael Sommer for Hesse's HLT group, over 71 percent of West Germany's stock market turnover is now earned in Frankfurt, with over 7,500 issues being traded. Some 1,200 non-German securities are traded in Frankfurt, where 60 percent of all turnover in non-German stocks and an incredible 98 percent of all dealings in non-German fixed-interest securities take place.

Meanwhile, as part of the Europe-wide scramble by finance houses "to meet the challenge of 1992," the state's leading banks have been going through a period of reorganization and expansion. Aside from the well-publicized move by the "Big Three" (Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank and Commerzbank) into the untested waters of "Allfinanz" (one-stop financial services, including personal and corporate loans, stockbroking, mutual and investment funds, and insurance and leasing), the DG Bank has been transforming itself from the coordinating institute of the country's credit cooperatives into the nation's sixth largest bank.

Should a series of mergers and consolidations in the cooperative system go through in its entirety (an event that appears unlikely at this point) it even has the potential to jump to number two. With the state-owned Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale (Helaba) seeking both a higher profile and contemplating various capital swaps with other institutions, and Frankfurt's two leading Sparkassen (public-sector savings banks) having merged into the 1822 und Stadtsparkasse half a year ago, there are a variety of new, Hesse-bred players waiting in the international wings.

Frankfurt's dominance of all areas of Germany's financial sectors, be they insurance, leasing, financial "software" or secondary financial markets, is reflected in the importance of the financial service area in particular and the service sector as a

whole to Hesse. Almost two-thirds of the state's gross domestic product is earned by the tertiary sector; more than four-fifths of companies founded in Hesse in 1988 were located in this sector.

But finance in Hesse means more than Frankfurt and its international dealings. Of more practical importance to the average business are the state's 51 Sparkassen, which serve as the main source of funding for half of Hesse's companies, especially those belonging to the "Mittelstand" (companies employing up to 500 persons). Even more crucial for those getting started in business is the MBG group, one of the State of Hesse's main instruments for the providing of financial resources to new and expanding businesses.

MBG (Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft) Hessen GmbH

holds, according to Karl Heinz Zahn, one of the managing directors of its parent company, (the HLT Group of Wiesbaden), equity stakes in some 60 companies at present, mostly in the high-technology sector. MBG provides seed, start-up and expansion capital and low-interest loans. More important is its role as a financial advisor, offering new companies tax, capital and cash-flow planning.

The operation of MBG is only one of the many ways that the HLT Group plays an essential role in the provision of financial and other services in Hesse. The HLT (Hessische Landesentwicklungs- und Treuhandgesellschaft mbH — Hessen Development and Trust Company) is comprised of a finance house of the same name, as well as the HLT Gesellschaft für Forschung Planung Entwicklung mbH (Company for Research, Planning and Development in Hesse). While the former is dispensing the myriad kinds of funding open to business in the state, the latter is advising its clients, which range from Japanese camera companies to Hesse's major cities, on subjects ranging from the acquiring of building permits to the managing of waste disposal systems.

The HLT is particularly active in



Over 71 percent of West Germany's stock market turnover is earned on the Frankfurt exchange.

developing the state's "marginal regions." It maintains an office in Kassel, advising companies wishing to take advantage of the state government's program of financial incentives, which consists of grants amounting to up to 23 percent of

total investment requirements, as well as extensive job subsidies and accelerated rates of depreciation (up to 50 percent of total costs of fixed and movable assets).

Terry Swartzberg

Prosperity

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busy building Frankfurt's new skyscrapers and toiling in Darmstadt's ultramodern pharmaceutical factories.

"The Rhine-Main region serves as a magnet for all of Hesse," says Mr. Schmidt. "East and North Hesse are benefiting from a natural spillover effect, as are the neighboring states of Rheinland-Pfalz (Rheinland-Palatinate), Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria. The investments we have made over the last two years in youth training programs will assure adequate skilled labor for the future," he adds.

To Dr. Hauff, the region's leading role — with Frankfurt as its center — is both natural and desirable. "Frankfurt has 10 percent of Hesse's population, 25 percent of its jobs and provides 40 percent of the state's tax receipts," he says. But Dr. Hauff is facing what the Germans call "Zugzwang," a dilemma in

which past measures compel one to take further action.

The fact is that Frankfurt has thrived on its willingness to give business a (by German standards) relatively free hand. But the mushrooming of skyscrapers is arousing increasing controversy from citizens irate at being deprived of light and peace and quiet, not to mention the higher rents and increased demands placed on municipal infrastructure. How to give the business community the space it needs to make sure that Frankfurt stays at the forefront of Europe's financial centers and at the same time placate militantly anti-growth residents — that is the Zugzwang.

Some 200 kilometers (120 miles) to the northeast, for the last 14 years, Mr. Eichel has been waging a determined battle against the damage caused by recent history and, in the process, has made a name as a spokesman for the other Hesse, one of its "marginal areas."

That these areas and especially their leading metropolises of Kassel and Fulda (in the northern and eastern corners of the state) are now

finally showing signs of prosperity is one of the few matters of agreement between Mr. Eichel and Mr. Schmidt. Another is that the commissioning of the first parts of West Germany's ICE railway network (featuring high-speed trains running at up to 250 km/hour) and the completion of various autobahn routes will give the region and especially Kassel (one of the ICE stations on the new route between Hanover and Würzburg) the access needed to boost economic expansion.

Aside from that, there is only disagreement. "The gap between Hesse's north and south has widened under the present government," says Mr. Eichel, who gives the credit for the lowering of the unemployment rate to below 15 percent to a vigorous promotion of business development initiated by the city itself, including the setting up of greenfield development sites and the founding of research institutions.

The war and its aftermath were responsible for Kassel's plight. Bombs destroyed most of the city, and the Cold War cut off northern and eastern Hesse from their natu-

ral markets in what became the DDR. The rebuilt city, though not famous for its architectural beauty, does boast the gracious Wilhelmshöhe area of castles, parks and villas, as well as the leading exhibition of avant-garde visual arts in the world, Documenta.

Art and the natural beauty of the state crop up in every conversation held with leading officials, perhaps as a defiant reaction to Hesse's "business, all business" reputation. Some 12 percent of Frankfurt's budget goes to support the arts, and Volker Hauff is proud of the city's "diversity" of art forms and ethnic cultures.

Alfred Schmidt, outspoken and positive as ever, puts the state's tourist offerings (which include an incredible number of castles, spas, the gracious university town of Marburg and a romantic landscape of undulating hills and forests) in context. Tourism is "one of our most important sources of income," he says, "with an annual turnover of DM 5 billion." Tourists, like businesspeople, know when they are on to a good thing.

Terry Swartzberg



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Home to World's Second Largest Chemical Company

The Hoechst works spread along both sides of the river Main, covering a four-square-kilometer (1.5-square-mile) site where 28,000 people work for Hesse's largest company in the state's most important manufacturing sector.

Headed by Professor Wolfgang Hilger, Hoechst reached a turnover of nearly DM 41 billion (\$21 billion) last year, numbered no less than 164,500 people on its overall payroll and underpinned a sector that accounts for 15.3 percent of the state's total industrial sales.

As such, the chemicals sector outranks other key industries, such as automobiles and electrical and mechanical engineering. But what brought it to the area in the first place? And what keeps it there in today's interconnected world?

"Infrastructure," says Alfred Schmidt, the state's minister of economy and technology. "Infrastructure made modern Hesse and

The road signs along the way tell their own story: Frankfurt-Hoechst. Even after over 120 years, the state of Hesse's major city and local chemical giant are still apparently inseparable.

keeps the state at the forefront of the Federal Republic."

"Infrastructure," says Dr. Wolfgang Knoedel, lecturer in management and business administration at Ludwigshafen's polytechnic, "means more than Frankfurt's airport. Don't forget the autobahns."

Or the train network, or the Rhine and Main rivers, or the new optical fiber network, or any of the other ways of speeding goods, people and messages from destination to destination to be found in Hesse.

Other companies that have been drawn there include Germany's leading electrical engineers AEG, the state's largest employer, Deutsche Lufthansa, the national flag carrier, and Schenker & Co GmbH,

its leading freight shipper. Industrial corporations, such as VDO, W.C. Heraeus GmbH and Carl Schenck AG, also rely on the state's connections to export a high percentage of their products.

Hindsight has its own irresistible logic. But it was almost a matter of chance that companies such as E. Merck, Wella, Braun, Degussa and Rütgerswerke made the area a center of the chemical industry.

In 1863, Hoechst, now a part of the city of Frankfurt, was a rather impoverished town in the grand duchy of Nassau. With the founding of "Etablissements zur Herstellung von Anilinfarben" on the banks of the Main, the forerunner

of what would become today's Hoechst AG began operations.

A decade later, Degussa started as a specialist in the treatment of gold and precious metals. Today the company is active in the chemicals, metals and pharmaceuticals fields worldwide.

In an era in which the chemical industry has become highly suspect, it is easy to overlook the dramatic impact of the industry and the suddenness of its growth. Some 20 years after the company was founded, Hoechst had a work force in the thousands, as did BASF and Bayer, all founded within two years of each other.

Indeed, it can be argued that it was the chemical industry, not steel, that made Germany a world power, with all of its fateful consequences. German companies held 25 percent of the pre-World War I chemical market; Hoechst alone employed 9,000 people and had a product range of 10,000 different dyes and coloring agents. In 1923, Hoechst joined what would become Germany's largest company, I.G. Farben, and after having been impounded by the Allies after World War II, resumed business as an independent company in 1951. By 1953, the company had 28,400 employees and a turnover approaching DM 1 billion.

The world of 1989 is full of paradoxes for Hoechst. On the one hand, the world's chemical industry in general and Hoechst in particular have been enjoying the most dramatic boom since the halcyon days of the late 19th century. Hoechst AG, which has seen sales jump from DM 33.23 billion in 1986 to DM 41 billion in 1988, can boast a 50 percent rise in profits over the last two years as well as a 19 percent return on equity after tax. The company has reported a further 8.3 per-



Hoechst researchers and (inset) Alfred Schmidt, state minister of economy and technology.

cent increase in profits for the first half of fiscal 1989 and a whopping jump in turnover of 15 percent over the first half of 1988.

But analysts have nevertheless proclaimed the inevitability of a downturn, despite further announcements of record growth by Bayer and BASF. Hoechst officials steadfastly point out that it is by no means certain that a crash or anything like it will occur in the chemical industry. Quite the opposite. As a German computer executive recently commented, "I bet companies like Nixdorf would give their eyeteeth to have one-quarter of the success of Hoechst."

Meanwhile, there may be uncertainty in informed circles about the future financial performance of the chemical industry, but there is no shaking Hesse's commitment to retaining it in the state. Despite the presence of a highly active and successful Green party, no state official, from whichever of the three main parties, can foresee a future without chemistry for the state. "The chemical industry is here to stay," says Volker Hauff (SPD), mayor of Frankfurt.

Terry Swartzberg

Growth Policy

Continued from Page 11

ing traffic problems. These areas will gain even more significance in the years ahead, because the internationalization of the city will accelerate with the opening of the European Community's single integrated market, scheduled for the end of 1992.

Our financial resources are indeed limited, but we won't tighten the tax screws. Instead we will make the application of available resources more concentrated. The most important areas of investment will be housing construction and environmental protection. Frankfurt needs more apartments: first, to eliminate the current housing shortage and, secondly, to be able to handle the possible increased flow of labor into the region without displacement. We can only partially finance the building of necessary housing with public funds. Above all, we need land for such construction.

We also have to solve our traffic problem — building up an efficient public regional transport system with connections to the residential districts — if we want to keep our city functional and receptive to the qualified employees that we want to attract.

Those are the basics of a socially responsible city management. The new coalition government explicitly pledges itself to this.

Frankfurt isn't just in competition with the other large cities of the Federal Republic of Germany. It is increasingly competing with the other metropolises of Europe

and the world. The specific strengths of Frankfurt's economy include the financial sector; the fairground; the blueprints industry; and the chemical and electro-technical industries. In these areas, thinking and action are global. They are the strategic starting points for a qualitative growth policy. If this framework is developed, then the opportunities for the entire economy are broadened.

Growth policies in these areas are very complex and extend beyond direct, local measures. Frankfurt, the leading financial center in continental Europe, is strongly influenced by external factors — from the global economy to the policies of the Bundesbank, and the Bonn government. Exchange-rate fluctuations, developments on the stock market and international debt all have a direct influence on its development. The so-called residual liberalization of the nation's banking laws by the Deutsche Bundesbank in 1985, which affected the number of banks and bank employees, created an almost explosive development of the financial sector in our city. Now the withholding tax has been repealed, it is time for the long-overdue abolition of the stock market turnover tax. Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, has correctly labeled this tax a reward for foreign financial centers. It limits the possibilities of Frankfurt's financial sector and steers business elsewhere. As Frankfurt's Lord Mayor, I am obliged to get involved in this debate.

The European Com-

munity's single market project must be complemented by stronger activities in the areas of economic and monetary union. Europe, with its enormous economic potential, simply has too many currencies. Here, we Europeans can learn something from the United States, which is roughly comparable in size. A single, weighty European currency must stand as a counterbalance to the dollar and the yen. Building a European currency union in this direction will require establishing a European central bank. Frankfurt will, of course, compete to host such a bank.

Frankfurt's office-space market, with an annual average of 140,000 cubic meters (183,000 cubic yards) over recent years, is far and away the largest in the Federal Republic. But in light of the favorable prospects for our city, new locations must be found. We have to consider how to apportion space for economic functions, and crossing the city border can no longer be viewed as taboo. Working out a unified regional strategy for the Rhine-Main area is the central task of the 1990s.

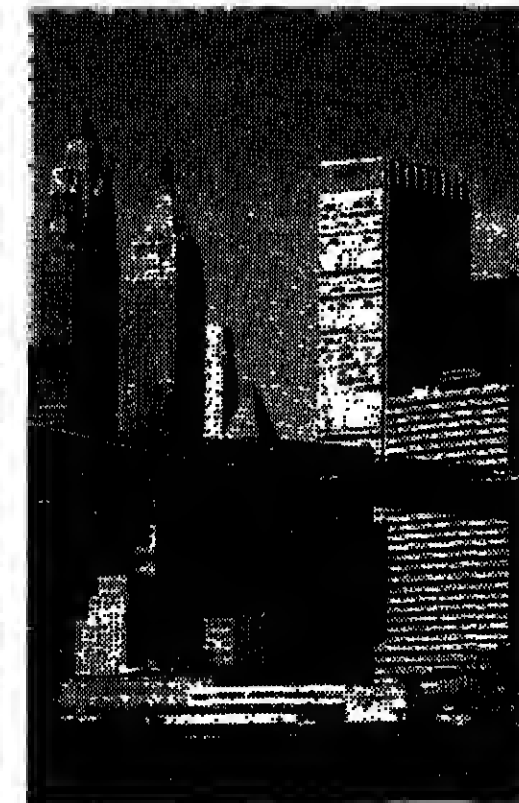
Analogous to this, other critical areas of Frankfurt's economy, with their own complex relationships, can argue for influence on the city's economic policy. We don't want a short-term economic boost, but a long-term success that leaves the succeeding generations with a chance to grow.

Modern city management must be based on the innovative potential of the economy — for example in the areas of airport development, environmental protection, or energy supply — and sup-

port the development of new structures. One such new economic sector is the culture industry. It offers enormous growth opportunities. Frankfurt has the highest cultural budget in all of the Federal Republic and in recent years has invested huge sums in this area. We must seize this potential, because there are many spillover effects that can be realized in both the public non-profit area and the realm of private, profitable business.

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Concentrating on wholesale banking, especially in the medium to long-term sector, Helaba Frankfurt tailors its comprehensive services for large corporations, central banks, government entities, and other financial institutions. Foreign exchange dealing, trade finance, and activities in the DM bond market are typical strengths of the Bank. Moreover, Helaba Frankfurt acts as banker to the State of Hesse. Funding is facilitated through issuing its own notes and bonds. The total outstanding is about DM 33 billion.

Helaba Frankfurt is at home in key international markets, operating for example full-service branches in London and New York as well as a Luxembourg subsidiary specializing in Euromarket transactions and private banking.

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Lively Arts Scene Backed by Government

In recent years, a number of theaters and museums have been built or planned in Hesse. Frankfurt, the state's most populous city, has more than 20 museums and dozens of theaters and concert halls. Its crown jewel, the beautiful Old Opera House, is one of Germany's most famous concert venues.

State theaters featuring ballet, opera and plays exist in Darmstadt, Kassel and Wiesbaden. Those cities, as well as Marburg, also have state museums.

Hesse has a number of impressive theater festivals. The May Festival in Wiesbaden celebrates ballet, opera and theater with foreign and

Arts and culture in the state of Hesse are becoming increasingly dynamic. Today, Hesse is home to a number of world-class cultural events, including Documenta, the world's largest exhibition of modern art, which draws about 500,000 people to Kassel every five years, and the annual Frankfurt Book Fair, considered by many to be the world's most important.

Arts spending thus grew faster than overall spending, says Rudolf Kächler, deputy spokesman for the Hesse Science and Culture Ministry in Wiesbaden.

Another major project of the ministry is to enliven theater in central Hesse. With strong companies in Darmstadt, Frankfurt and Wiesbaden in the south and Kassel in the north, the ministry is promoting Marburg and Giessen as theater centers in the central region.

The ministry also has a number of subsidies and awards intended to sow grass roots arts, including grants to young writers, subsidies to jazz bars and cash prizes to the best filmmaker and best cinema.

But the advancement of arts and culture in Hesse still faces a number of obstacles. Jürgen Lehmann, spokesman for the State Art Collection in Kassel, says Hesse was bombed more heavily than other states during World War II and thus lost more of its art heritage.

Hesse was also slower than other states, such as Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg, to boost post-war

spending for art, according to Mr. Lehmann.

Hans-Jürgen Diez, a local painter and sculptor, says that while the future of art in Frankfurt has great potential, the city government is more interested in building museums and buying prestigious works than in stimulating local artists. He laments the region's lack of an "urban scene," which he feels is an important catalyst for creating art. "There is no lively scene, no meeting place for artists and other people," he says.

Still, each of Hesse's major cities has cultural highlights in addition to those already mentioned. Frankfurt has a number of impressive museums, including the Schirn, which features changing art exhibitions, and the Städtisches Art Institute, with an art collection spanning centuries. Other museums focus on architecture, cinema and natural history. In 1990, the city's new Museum of Modern Art will open its doors.

Other recent new buildings include the Bockenheimer Depot the-

ater and the Mouson Turm, a cultural center combining a theater, a café and restaurant and artists' studios.

Kassel, the site of Germany's first permanent theater building, is erecting a new exhibition hall for Documenta. The facility is scheduled to open during the next Documenta in 1992.

Kassel is also the hub of the North Hesse Cultural Summer, a series of more than 200 events in 35 cities. This year the city inaugurated the Gustav Mahler Festival, a week-long concert program of works by the German composer.

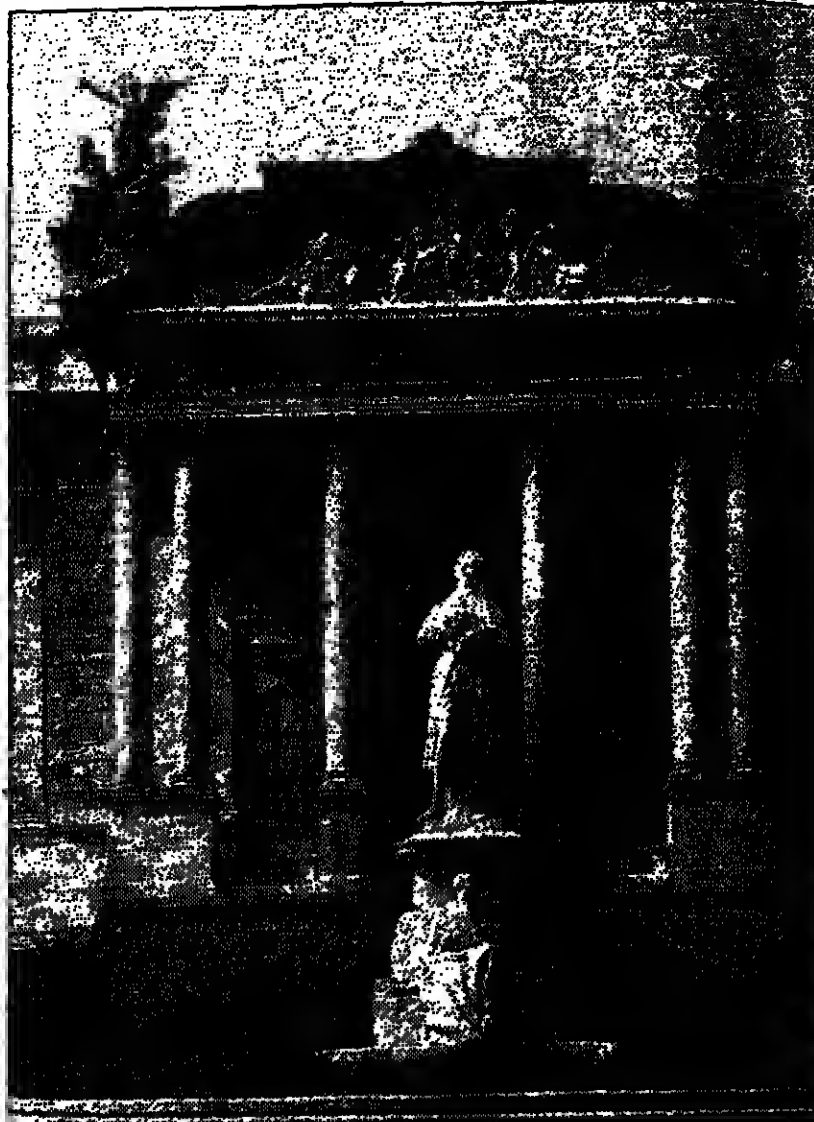
Wiesbaden is the center of the Rheingau Music Festival, a two-month celebration of classical music with performances in cathedrals, palaces, monasteries and other historical buildings in the region.

Attendance records at the Wiesbaden Museum were smashed earlier this year when it became one of the first galleries outside the Soviet Union to host the exhibition "1,000 Years of Russian Art."

In Darmstadt, the Mathildenhöhe is famed as an artists' colony and an architectural showcase of Jugendstil, the German design style from the early 20th century.

The cities of Wetzlar and Heppenheim have well-known theater festivals. For programs or more information on arts and culture in Hesse, write to: Ministerium für Wissenschaft und Kultur, Rheinstr. 23-25, 6200 Wiesbaden, West Germany.

Erich E. Toll



The National Theater of Hesse was built in 1894 in the neo-Renaissance style. State spending on the arts in Hesse grew faster than overall spending this year.

Down Fairy Tale Road in the Heart of Europe

The state combines some of Europe's tallest skyscrapers with scores of castles and thousands of half-timbered houses. It has warm sand beaches as well as snow-blanketed mountains.

The pulse of Hesse is Frankfurt, the state's most populous city and its economic and cultural center. The city's historical highlight is the Römerberg, a row of restored Gothic buildings. At the 14th-century cathedral nearby, emperors were crowned for centuries.

The city's Sachsenhausen district includes an Old World maze of cobblestone alleys and half-timbered buildings, home to the city's apple wine bars and much of its nightlife.

Frankfurt has more than 20 museums and dozens of theaters and

Hesse, which calls itself the heart of Germany, is also in the heart of Europe. And in keeping with its central location, it is a land of many influences, a land of contrasts.

one of Germany's most beautiful storybook castles. The Wilhelmshöhe Palace houses a collection of paintings by Old Masters.

Spas are Hesse's greatest draw for visitors; almost 40 percent of the

state's seven million visitors a year come to spa towns such as Bad Orb in the Spessart Nature Park.

The state's nine nature parks provide a playground for sports ranging from cycling to windsurfing,

from sailing to hang gliding, from horseback riding to rafting.

Hesse boasts 40,000 kilometers of hiking trails and numerous lakes. For winter sports, it has more than 30 ski lifts and 800 kilometers of cross-country ski trails.

A number of other cities in Hesse also merit a visit. Fulda is a graceful baroque city highlighted by its castle and cathedral. Marburg balances Old World charm with the bustling vitality of its university.

The old town of Wetzlar is full of half-timbered houses; Bad Homburg has a casino and spa. Other larger cities include Hanau and Darmstadt.

Hesse also has dozens of fairy-tale towns and villages with castles

and cobblestones, as well as numerous half-timbered towns, ranging from Aalsfeld in the north to Michelstadt in the south.

The Hesse State Headquarters for Tourism in Wiesbaden has prepared touring routes to help visitors explore the region's most noteworthy sites. Three of the best routes include the so-called Romantic Road, the Fairy Tale Road, and the Historical Road. A tour of Hesse's most beautiful half-timbered towns is being prepared.

The Tourism Headquarters can also help arrange accommodations on farms. Life on many of Hesse's farms and villages, particularly in the northeast, has changed little over the centuries.

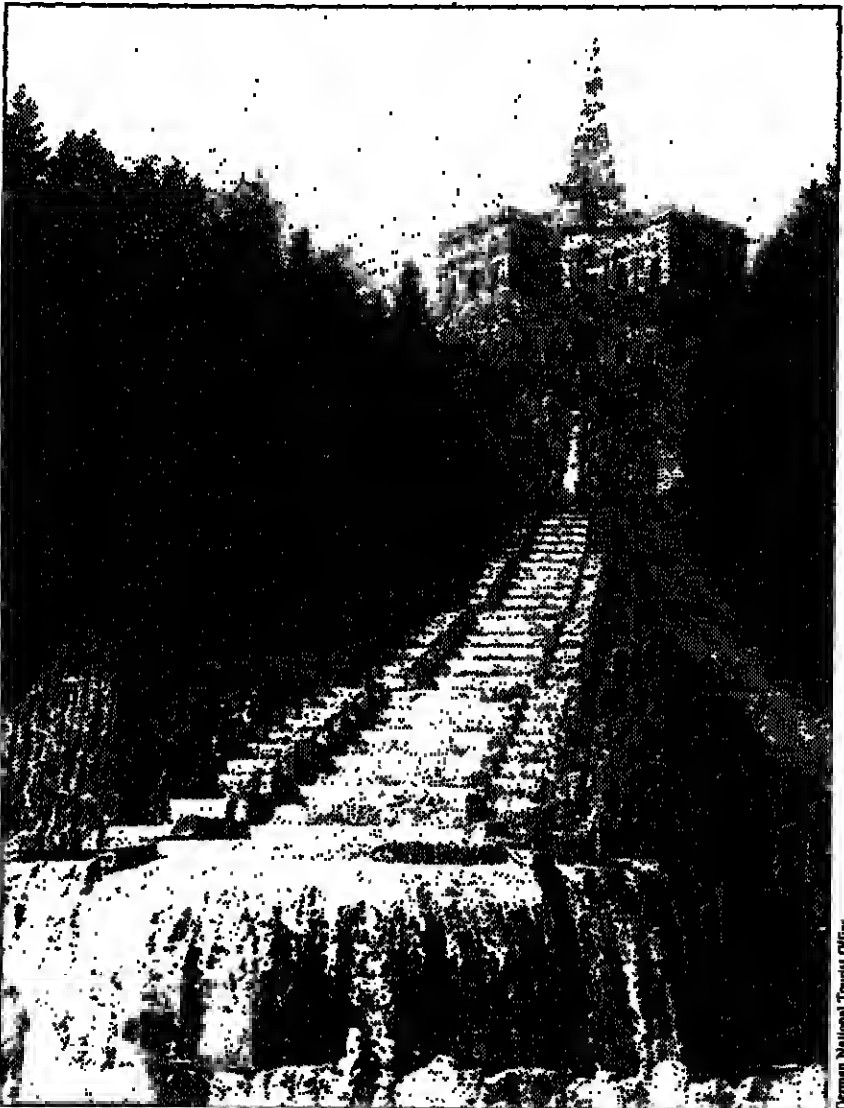
Henrik Laschke, provisional director of the Tourism Headquarters, notes that the Frankfurt Airport, the continent's busiest, makes Hesse easy to reach.

"Hesse is easy to get to, and there is a lot going on," Mr. Laschke says. "It's also a good hub for going to other places."

Frankfurt, gateway to many of the state's visitors, has a number of excellent hotels, including the Steigenberger Hotel at the airport and the Steigenberger Frankfurter Hof.

The British Bookshop in Frankfurt has English-language guides to Hesse and its cities. For further information, write to the Tourism Headquarters at: Hessische Landeszentrale für Fremdenverkehr, Abraham-Lincoln-Str. 38-42, 6200 Wiesbaden, West Germany.

Erich E. Toll



Hercules watches over the cascading waters in Kassel's beautiful Wilhelmshöhe Park.

Hesse: the most heavily wooded state in Germany

concert halls. The city also hosts many important trade fairs; its exhibitions of automobiles, books and consumer goods are considered by many to be the world's most important.

Near Frankfurt is the state capital, Wiesbaden. Known for its elegant casino and spa, the city also has a number of interesting churches and is the center of the week-long Rheingau Wine Week, Germany's largest wine festival. Many cities and towns in Hesse have annual wine festivals, which usually take place in August and September.

The riverside villages and vineyards near Wiesbaden are an excellent starting point for exploring the beautiful Rhine valley, sampling its wines and surveying its castles.

If the king of northern Hesse is Kassel, its crown is the statue of Hercules. Pulsing cascades tumble down the giant stone steps leading to the remarkable centuries-old monument.

The nearby Löwenburg Castle rivals Neuschwanstein in Bavaria as

New Service at Frankfurt Airport

The Hesse State Economic Development Trust GmbH (HLT) opened a "Business Information Service" in the Airport Center at the Frankfurt Airport on September 5. The goal of the office is to provide services for entrepreneurs and investors and to promote and support the Hessian economy.

The service offers access via personal computer terminals to all state and federal economic data, as well as macro-economic data comparing West Germany with other European nations, Japan and the United States. It also features a highly detailed information system, developed by the HLT, which provides up-to-date information about all locations for business and industry in Hesse, and the type, size, sites, infrastructure and building support services provided by the cities, municipalities and rural districts. The information stored in the computer can be printed out immediately for businessmen to study at their leisure. Staffers at the new of-



Frankfurt Airport, home base of Lufthansa's fleet.

ice can also access the data banks of the HLT and its European Community counter, quickly providing visitors with reliable information about

developments in the EC. They can also provide contacts to companies, associations, institutions and government bodies, as well as information

about the possibilities of being supplied with products from Hessian companies. Advice on state promotional aid, possible cooperative partners for production, sales and distribution, and know-how are also part of the broad palette of services, along with data-bank research in the areas of technology, patents, producers and products. If needed, information about specific Hessian companies and their products can also be supplied.

The Business Information Service is located on the ninth floor of the Airport Center and is open on weekdays from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Staffers from the HLT can provide interested companies and investors with advice in German, English, French, Italian, Japanese and Arabic, underscoring the HLT's commitment to serving the Hessian economy worldwide.

Terry Swartzberg

C

ONGRATULATIONS

to the global daily newspaper International Herald Tribune from Germany, one of the world's prominent financial centers. The Federation of the German Stock Exchanges wishes the International Herald Tribune the same upswing with its new printing location as the German stock exchanges have had in the current year. In 1989, shares worth more than DM 4.7 billion are changing hands every day, 62% more than last year.



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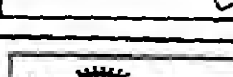


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Schloss Vollrads: A Wine with a Long History

The vineyard at Schloss Vollrads has a long tradition. Its owners, the Greiffenclau family, are the oldest wine-growing clan in the Rheingau. Today the family can look back on a 778-year tradition of wine production.

In their vineyard, these eight centuries of tradition are combined with the most up-to-date vintner's equipment and meticulous care to make Vollrads wines.

Schloss Vollrads is located in the heart of the Rheingau, which, with only 2,940 hectares (7,264 acres) under cultivation, is one of the smallest wine-growing areas in Germany. But, thanks to its favorable geographic features, the quality of its wines and a long tradition, the Rheingau ranks among the world's best-known wine regions. The Rhine River, which is very wide as it passes through this region, reflects the sunlight, thus warming the soil of the hilly vineyards lining its banks. These are optimal growing conditions.

Numerous monasteries and noble families were the leaders in developing the area's wine economy. Their absolute commitment to quality, combined with their interest in developing new and improved methods of growing, storing and marketing wine, earned the Rheingau its reputation and made it an example for many wine-growing areas.

Schloss Vollrads has a wine-growing area of 50 hectares, 99 percent planted with Riesling grapes. The vineyards, which lie mostly on slopes south of the castle, carry without exception the unique, specific designation "Schloss Vollrads." Careful production of the Riesling grape, limiting of the harvest through vine trimming; painstaking maintenance of the vineyards; late, selective hand-picking; the careful pressing of the grapes and individual storage of the grape juice ensure the best-possible quality in Schloss Vollrads wines. In addition, higher demands are established for the density of the grape juice for wines from Schloss Vollrads and Fürst Löwenstein, a neighboring princely estate that is rented by Schloss Vollrads, in the specific quality categories. Lesser wines from small vineyards are sold to the trade as wine juice.

Particular importance is placed on the traditional production of dry and semi-dry Riesling wines, which

are especially suited to accompanying meals. The wines with the most fruit and elegance are selected for this purpose in a blind taste test by experts.

Environmental protection is also given special attention in the vineyards of Schloss Vollrads. Through close contact with the Wine Research Institute at Geisenheim, the vineyard keeps abreast of the latest developments in environmental protection during wine production.

Riesling wines from Schloss Vollrads have a distinctive fruity, piquant, elegant style. They are very long-lived, retaining not only their quality, but often achieving a further refinement of their flavor through years of storage in the bottle.

The average annual harvest at the Schloss Vollrads and Fürst Löwenstein vineyards combined is about 560,000 bottles, of which 45 percent is exported to 12 different countries. Customers include better hotels and restaurants, as well as fine food retailers and wine shops.

On October 1, 1979, Count Matuschka-Greiffenclau leased the neighboring Fürst Löwenstein vineyard in Hallgarten. The vineyard has a wine growing area of 20 hectares, about 96 percent of which is planted with Riesling grapes. The wines of Fürst Löwenstein round out the Schloss Vollrads assortment in an interesting way, since despite the proximity of the two vineyards — they are only two kilometers apart — the flavors of the two wines differ, even though the cellar master of Schloss Vollrads is also responsible for the Fürst Löwenstein wines.

On September 30, 1988, Graf Matuschka-Greiffenclau, in cooperation with Suntory Limited of Osaka, Japan, acquired the Robert Weil vineyard in Kiedrich in the Rheingau, with the joint goal of producing high-quality Riesling wines and spreading the reputation of the Weil vineyards and Rheingau wines domestically and abroad. The Riesling wines of the Robert Weil vineyard were drunk at the end of the last century at the imperial courts in Berlin and Vienna and quickly achieved great fame. Founder Rob-



The vineyard at Schloss Vollrads produces high-quality Riesling wine.

ert Weil first harvested his own wine in 1888 and gave the vineyard a good start with an especially good vintage. The vineyard has a wine-growing area of 35 hectares, with 96 percent of the vines being Riesling. Just as at Schloss Vollrads and Fürst Löwenstein, the specialty is production of dry and semi-dry Riesling wines. The Robert Weil wines are notable for their fruit and "raciness," without loss of elegance. The average annual harvest is about 300,000 bottles.

Also belonging to Schloss Vollrads is the Grey House, the oldest stone house in Germany, built in 850. The Grey House is the original home of the Matuschka-Greiffenclau family in the Rheingau and was converted into a gourmet restaurant in 1981. It is now a favorite of prestigious wine and food experts. Chief chef Egbert Engelhardt offers a light cuisine based on market-fresh ingredients. In his view, the restaurant's main purpose is to develop and promote a cuisine featuring the products of its own gardens, woods and waters, harvested in season at the peak of ripeness. Close cooperation with the farmers, hutchers and hunters of the region also enables the chef to procure many raw ingredients direct from local producers.

Terry Swartzberg is editor-in-chief of Who's Who Edition European Business and Industry. Erich Toll is a Frankfurt-based free-lance writer.

Frankfurt Flowers For the Fragrant BUGA

First there are the signs. In the airport's entry hall, train stations, city squares, even on tram tickets and restaurant receipts — wherever one is in Frankfurt, there is no escaping the mysterious acronym "BUGA" and its stylized four-petal logo.

And then there is the smell. About half a kilometer (547 yards) away, an unexpected fragrance wafts in: the scent of 15,000 roses.

Although there are literally millions of flowers at the BUGA, plus the scents cast by plants set in environments from Norwegian tundra

to tropical volcanoes, "roses do seem to dominate," says a gardener with nonchalant expertise. "It's what every visitor first notices."

21 theme gardens spread over 70,000 square meters

The BUGA — Bundesgartenschau — is a biennial event whose name, the "Federal Garden Show," is misleading.

For the cities it is held in, it is a chance to reclaim a piece of waste or underutilized land and to turn it first into a tourist attraction and then into a park. For gardeners, it is a chance to catch up on the latest in ornamental borders or climbing ivy, and to win recognition in the various competitions. And for the visitors who flock to it (some 7.5 million people attended the last BUGA in Düsseldorf), it is primarily a place to relax and have a very good time.

This year the BUGA is being held in Frankfurt from April 28 to October 15 on 90 hectares (116 acres) of the 170-hectare Volkspark Niddatal (which, when the BUGA is over, will become the city's largest park). In addition to the flowers, visitors can enjoy an excursion train, dozens of restaurants and snack bars, a "church in nature," kinderland and some 30 different entertainment events a day, ranging from puppet shows to Jamaican limbo bands. Add to that jousting tournaments, folk dance festivals and teatime jazz, and it is not hard to see why the "outing to the BUGA" has become such a tradition since its debut in 1951.

The first thing the visitor sees when entering the BUGA is the Ribbon of Flowers, 43,000 square meters (51,000 square yards) and millions of flowers strong. Next is the Garden Show, featuring 21

theme gardens spread over 70,000 square meters. They range from the practical "garden for the young family" to floral depictions of works by Kandinsky and Bosch. After the Rose Garden and the Mirror Pond, there are 19 enclosed exhibition halls and 14,500 square meters of hedges and perennials. Surrounding all this is a large forest and a number of biotopes.

One of the highlights of the BUGA took place on September 8. In the early afternoon, 100 classic automobiles congregated as part of the festivities kicking off the Coupe Gordon Bennett, a restaging of the historic race of 1904.

The Coupe Gordon Bennett 1989, sponsored by the BUGA, the International Herald Tribune and the AvD (Automobilclub von Deutschland), takes the same route as the classic event of 1904, in which hundreds of thousands of spectators lined the 140-kilometer route, which started and ended in Bad Homburg in the Taunus hills, located to the northwest of Frankfurt.

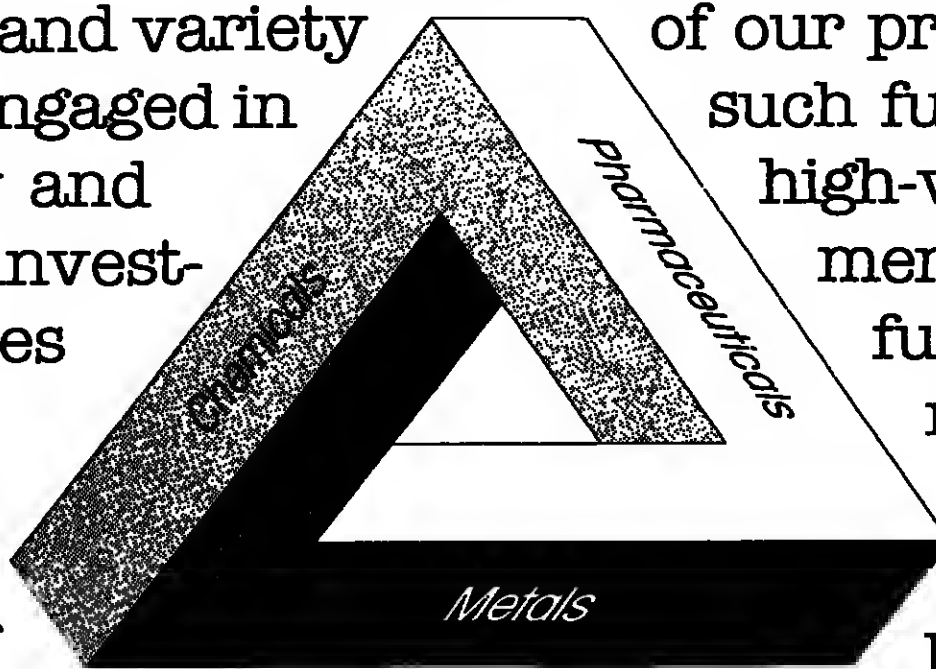
The race of 1904, in which Kaiser Wilhelm II gave the checkered flag, was just one of many similar events inaugurated by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., a sportsman, automobile enthusiast and founder of the International Herald Tribune in 1887. This year's festivities include a rally to Frankfurt, a display of bicycles from the turn of the century and a sky full of hot-air balloons.

To get to the BUGA from the main train station, take the S-Bahn (regional railway), which is underneath the main station, line S6 (to Friedberg), and runs every 20 minutes. U-Bahn U1 (to Ginnheim) runs from the Hauptwache station every 10 minutes. Get off at Niddapark or Römerstadt, U7 (to Römerstadt) runs from the Hauptwache every 10 minutes. Get off at Hausen. There are also tram and bus connections.

Should you arrive by car, follow the signs to the trade fairgrounds (Messe Gelände) from autobahns A5 and A648, where you can easily park. From there, you can take the shuttle bus directly to the grounds.

Terry Swartzberg

Degussa is active worldwide in the fields of chemicals, metals and pharmaceuticals — a unique combination. Equally unusual are the number and variety of our products and processes. We are engaged in as biochemistry and high-vacuum technology. Our substantial investment in products and processes assures future growth. Precious metals remain of special importance to Degussa, since that's where we started in 1873. The recovery of precious metals and the manufacture of precious metal-based products requires precision and dependability. Both are good criteria for producing reliable products for an ever-changing world.



Degussa 
Metals. Chemicals. Pharmaceuticals.

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Alcoa	18.10	17.75	17.75	+0.10
Amgen	17.00	16.50	16.50	+0.10
Amstar	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.10
Amstar	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.10
Amstar	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.10
Amstar	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.10
Amstar	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.10
Amstar	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.10
Amstar	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.10
Amstar	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.10

Market Sales				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

AMEX Diary				
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class
Advanced	22.00	Advanced	22.00	Advanced
Advanced	22.00	Advanced	22.00	Advanced
Advanced	22.00	Advanced	22.00	Advanced
Advanced	22.00	Advanced	22.00	Advanced
Advanced	22.00	Advanced	22.00	Advanced

NASDAQ Index				
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class
Advanced	22.00	Advanced	22.00	Advanced
Advanced	22.00	Advanced	22.00	Advanced
Advanced	22.00	Advanced	22.00	Advanced
Advanced	22.00	Advanced	22.00	Advanced
Advanced	22.00	Advanced	22.00	Advanced

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Alcoa	18.10	17.75	17.75	+0.10
Amgen	17.00	16.50	16.50	+0.10
Amstar	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.10
Amstar	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.10
Amstar	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.10

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

Cocoa Control To Be Proposed

The Associated Press

LONDON — Major cocoa producers, including the Ivory Coast, Brazil and Ghana, said Friday that they plan to present consumers with a proposal next week aimed at restoring international controls over supplies.

This was made known at the end of a three-day meeting by members of the 13-nation Cocoa Producers' Alliance.

Weeklong producer-consumer talks open Monday under the umbrella of the 41-nation International Cocoa Organization.

Introduction of a proposed new stockpiling plan, under which producers would receive financial help from the organization to store up to 120,000 metric tons of surplus beans, has been blocked by lack of cash and a dispute over the minimum target price.

Dow Rebounds to Finish Higher

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stock prices recovered to close higher Friday on the New York Stock Exchange, after a sharp drop in the futures market late in the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which retraced 129.1 points Thursday, edged up 2.66 to close at 2,709.54.

For the week, the blue-chip index lost 42.55 points, or 1.5 percent, in its first weekly decline after nine straight weekly gains, the longest winning streak for the Dow since 1963.

Broader market indexes gained Friday. The New York Stock Exchange composite index climbed 0.17 to end at 193.95 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 0.41 to 348.76. The price of an average share gained 4 cents.

Advances outpaced declines by about a 7-6 margin. Big Bear volume totaled about 154 million shares, compared with about 160 million shares traded Thursday.

Stocks opened higher Friday, but slipped when sell programs were activated, echoing a late Thursday sell-off.

As the value of stock-index futures hit low levels compared to cash indexes, investors bought futures and sold stocks. The Dow shed more than 20 points, but stabilized early in the afternoon as the selling pressure evaporated.

Ricky Harrington, technical analyst with Interstate-Johnson Lane Corp. in Charlotte, North Carolina, said stocks recovered as traders looked for bargain buys and covered short positions.

Mr. Harrington predicted the market would drift lower next week, especially if key interest rates are boosted in Japan and West Germany over the weekend as is rumored.

"It takes time to change the tide," said Don R. Hays, director of investment strategy at Wheat, First Securities Inc. in Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Hays observed that the market was evenly balanced late Friday and said a slight easing of short-term interest rates also helped the Dow turn positive.

Despite the firming, analysts said most buyers would remain cautious until after next week, when the government reports on the nation's merchandise trade picture, producer prices, business inventories, industrial production and capacity utilization.

Contracts for individual stock options, stock index futures and options on the index futures also are due to expire at the end of next week in what is known as the "triple witching hour."

On the trading floor, Allergan was the most-active NYSE issue, off 1/4 to close at 204. The company has lowered the sales forecast for its optical division.

McDonald's followed, up 1/4 to end at 28 1/2. Melville was third, ahead 1/4 to finish at 52 1/2.

Among the blue chips, AT&T rose 1/4 to 39 1/4, IBM slipped 1/4 to 116, Philip Morris fell 1/4 to 16 1/2, and Coca-Cola eased 1/4 to 63 1/4.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse. Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 8

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,210.10	+10.10
Brussels	1,210.10	+10.10
Frankfurt	1,210.10	+10.10
London	1,210.10	+10.10
Paris	1,210.10	+10.10
Stockholm	1,210.10	+10.10
Oslo	1,210.10	+10.10
Copenhagen	1,210.10	+10.10
Helsinki	1,210.10	+10.10
Tallinn	1,210.10	+10.10
Riga	1,210.10	+10.10
Vilnius	1,210.10	+10.10
Kiev	1,210.10	+10.10
Moscow	1,210.10	+10.10
Novosibirsk	1,210.10	+10.10
Yekaterinburg	1,210.10	+10.10
Novokuznetsk	1,210.10	+10.10
Chelyabinsk	1,210.10	+10.10
Sverdlovsk	1,210.10	+10.10
Perm	1,210.10	+10.10
Krasnodar	1,210.10	+10.10
Stavropol	1,210.10	+10.10
Ingushetia	1,210.10	+10.10
Dagestan	1,210.10	+10.10
Chechnya	1,210.10	+10.10
Ingushetia	1,210.10	+10.10
Dagestan	1,210.10	+10.10
Chechnya	1,210.10	+10.10

Commodity Prices

Sept. 8

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Corn	1.210.10	+10.10
Soybeans	1.210.10	+10.10
Beans	1.210.10	+10.10
Peas	1.210.10	+10.10
Lentils	1.210.10	+10.10
Barley	1.210.10	+10.10
Oats	1.210.10	+10.10
Rye	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Sept. 8

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Corn	1.210.10	+10.10
Soybeans	1.210.10	+10.10
Beans	1.210.10	+10.10
Peas	1.210.10	+10.10
Lentils	1.210.10	+10.10
Barley	1.210.10	+10.10
Oats	1.210.10	+10.10
Rye	1.210.10	+10.10
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Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10

Grains

Sept. 8

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Corn	1.210.10	+10.10
Soybeans	1.210.10	+10.10
Beans	1.210.10	+10.10
Peas	1.210.10	+10.10
Lentils	1.210.10	+10.10
Barley	1.210.10	+10.10
Oats	1.210.10	+10.10
Rye	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10

Food

Sept. 8

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Corn	1.210.10	+10.10
Soybeans	1.210.10	+10.10
Beans	1.210.10	+10.10
Peas	1.210.10	+10.10
Lentils	1.210.10	+10.10
Barley	1.210.10	+10.10
Oats	1.210.10	+10.10
Rye	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10

Metals

Sept. 8

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Corn	1.210.10	+10.10
Soybeans	1.210.10	+10.10
Beans	1.210.10	+10.10
Peas	1.210.10	+10.10
Lentils	1.210.10	+10.10
Barley	1.210.10	+10.10
Oats	1.210.10	+10.10
Rye	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10

Stocks

Sept. 8

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Corn	1.210.10	+10.10
Soybeans	1.210.10	+10.10
Beans	1.210.10	+10.10
Peas	1.210.10	+10.10
Lentils	1.210.10	+10.10
Barley	1.210.10	+10.10
Oats	1.210.10	+10.10
Rye	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10

Livestock

Sept. 8

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Corn	1.210.10	+10.10
Soybeans	1.210.10	+10.10
Beans	1.210.10	+10.10
Peas	1.210.10	+10.10
Lentils	1.210.10	+10.10
Barley	1.210.10	+10.10
Oats	1.210.10	+10.10
Rye	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10

Financial

Sept. 8

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Corn	1.210.10	+10.10
Soybeans	1.210.10	+10.10
Beans	1.210.10	+10.10
Peas	1.210.10	+10.10
Lentils	1.210.10	+10.10
Barley	1.210.10	+10.10
Oats	1.210.10	+10.10
Rye	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10

Stocks

Sept. 8

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Corn	1.210.10	+10.10
Soybeans	1.210.10	+10.10
Beans	1.210.10	+10.10
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Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10

Commodity Indexes

Sept. 8

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Corn	1.210.10	+10.10
Soybeans	1.210.10	+10.10
Beans	1.210.10	+10.10
Peas	1.210.10	+10.10
Lentils	1.210.10	+10.10
Barley	1.210.10	+10.10
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Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
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Stocks

Sept. 8

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Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10
Millet	1.210.10	+10.10
Buckwheat	1.210.10	+10.10
Sorghum	1.210.10	+10.10

SPORTS

Another NFL Season Begins

The Associated Press

The Chicago Bears have a funny habit: Every year since 1985, they have won a big game at Soldier Field to start the National Football League season; every year since 1985, they have lost a big game at Soldier Field to end it.

This time, they start with the Cincinnati Bengals, who came within 34 seconds of winning the Super Bowl last season. Since Joe Montana passed to John Taylor in the end zone to win the title for the San Francisco 49ers in January, the Bengals have been beset with problems: Stanley Wilson's drug suspension, holdouts, Boomer Esiason's sore shoulder, Tim Lincecum's broken ankle and a general malaise.

The Bears begin the season free of quarterback controversy for the first time since the Super Bowl year. Jim McMahon's trade to San Diego took care of that, leaving Mike Tomczak to stand on his own.

The Bears have been made 3½-point favorites Sunday by the odds-makers in Las Vegas. A look at the other games, with last season's records in parentheses:

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Rams (10-6) at Falcons (5-11): The Falcons signed Bill Frieri just in time. Chris Miller was 5-5 as a starting quarterback last year but he needs protection and Atlanta's offensive

NFL PREVIEW

line was decimated. The Rams started well last year, primarily because of their pass rush, and Atlanta's line would make this year a repeat. The Rams are favored by 6.

Cardinals (7-9) at Lions (4-12): With rookie quarterback Rodney Peete out for three to five weeks, Bob Gagliano will run the show for Detroit. Phoenix has quarterback problems, too, with Neil Lomax gone for the season and Gary Hogeboom standing in. Cardinals by 1.

Buccaners (5-11) at Packers (4-12): Vinny Testaverde looked in the 3-1 exhibition season as if he may finally live up to his billing. In Green Bay, Lanny Infantis is using a bunch of free agents as a holding action while he develops young talent. Packers by 3.

Giants (10-6) at Redskins (7-9): Mark Rypien will be the third quarterback in three years to start the season for the Redskins on Monday night. The Giants open without Joe Morris, lost for the season with a broken foot. Otis Anderson, resurrected at 31, will do a lot of the work in a new one-back set. Redskins by 4.

Cowboys (3-13) at Saints (10-6): Dallas has spent two weeks sifting through other teams' rejects to find defensive players, plus offensive linemen to protect Troy Aikman.

2 Sanders Equal \$14 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PONTIAC, Michigan — Barry Sanders, who set a national rushing record and won the Heisman Trophy as a junior last season at Oklahoma State, has signed a contract with the Detroit Lions that will pay him \$9.5 million over the next five years. Sanders also got a \$2.5 million bonus for signing Thursday.

That made it two top NFL draft picks with the same last name to have come to terms within 24 hours. Deion Sanders had departed baseball and the New York Yankees on Wednesday night, having received a \$2 million signing bonus as part of a four-year deal worth \$4.4 million to play defensive back for the Atlanta Falcons. His agent, Barry Axelrod, said "he's still going to play for the Yankees, but on a part-time basis." (AP, NYT)

Quarterback Boomer Esiason has a sore shoulder, but that is only one of the Bengals' problems as they open the season Sunday against the Bears in Chicago.



New Orleans' best pass rusher, Pat Swilling has just signed and may not be in top form. Saints by 5.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Browns (10-6) at Steelers (5-11): Pittsburgh will start three or four rookies — running back Tim Worley, safety Cornell Lake, guard Tom Ricketts and, if he's healthy, wide receiver Derek Hill. Cleveland's new coach, Bud Carson, may have inherited a dog, and may have to put Hanford Dixon back at cornerback — Tony Blaylock, his replacement, was buried regularly in exhibitions. Browns by 2½.

Patriots (9-7) at Jets (8-7-1): Three of New England's best defensive players injured last week — Andre Tippett, Ronnie Lippett and Garin Veris — are out for the season. Injury-prone Tony Eason will be the Patriots' quarterback. New York's best receivers, Al Toon and Wesley Walker, who have just signed, aren't at their best. Jets by 2.

Chargers (6-10) at Raiders (7-9): Dan Henning debuts the Chargers' coach and Jim McMahon fits perfectly. McMahon may meet up with an old friend from Chicago, Otis Wilson, who was re-signed this week by the Raiders after being released for a day in a roster-juggling move. Marcus Allen, who held out until last week, is expected to be activated for the Raiders. Raiders by 3.

Bills (12-4) at Dolphins (6-10): Against Miami, the Bills should be able to open up the offense. The Dolphins, 0-8 against AFC East opponents last year, were 0-4 in exhibitions and lost offensive tackle Jon Giesler and linebacker Dana Batiste with knee injuries in the final game. Bills by 4.

Chiefs (4-11-1) at Broncos (7-9): Both are rebuilding, but Denver, which just cut five veterans from its two Super Bowl teams, at least has the luxury of building around John Elway. The Chiefs will start at quarterback with 35-year-old Steve DeBerg. Broncos by 6.

INTERCONFERENCE GAMES

49ers (10-6) at Colts (9-7): The 49ers finished strong last year, winning seven of their last eight and the Super Bowl. But the Colts were almost as good, going 8-2 after a 1-5 start and were 9-4 in games in which Chris Chandler started at quarterback. But Eric Dickerson is complaining about his offensive line, hurt by holdouts and injury. 49ers by 3.

Oilers (10-6) at Vikings (11-5): This could be a preview of the Super Bowl, or a meeting between perennial wild-card teams. It may turn on whether Wade Wilson is on but one of his prime targets, tight end Steve Jordan, just signed this week and Anthony Carter is unhappy. Vikings by 5.

Seahawks (10-6) at Eagles (10-6): The Eagles enter the season as a team with expectations. The Seahawks have some themselves — in an AFC West that's relatively weak, they're the favorites. Rookies Elroy Harris and Derrick Finner have the running game, but the defense is suspect, which may be a delight to Randall Cunningham. Eagles by 5.

SIDELINES

English Soccer Trip Canceled

LONDON (AP) — The English Football Association voted Friday to cancel the national team's trip to the Netherlands in December because of a fear of hooliganism and, in Zurich, a top European soccer official said English clubs will not be readmitted to continental tournaments unless the government pledges to keep convicted hooligans from traveling to games abroad.

The FA said members of its executive committee, who were canvassed by telephone, voted unanimously to call off the exhibition match set for Dec. 13 in Rotterdam.

Gerhard Aigner, general secretary of the Union of European Football Associations, said UEFA's conditions would not be fulfilled by English government plans to restrain only those fans convicted for hooliganism after the ban on English clubs is lifted. He said UEFA wants to keep all convicted rowdies, past and future, off the continent.

Berger Breaks Monza Record

MONZA, Italy (AP) — Gerhard Berger of Austria, in a Ferrari, shattered the lap record at the Monza autodrome Friday to gain the provisional pole position for Sunday's Italian Formula One Grand Prix.

Berger was timed in 1 minute, 24.734 seconds, an average speed of 153.117 mph (246.418 kph). British teammate Nigel Mansell was second in 1:24.739 as Ferrari dominated the first qualifying for the 12th event of the 1989 World Championship.

For the Record

Washington State beat No. 24-ranked Brigham Young, 46-41, in college football as Brad Gossens passed for 317 yards and two touchdowns and Steve Broussard caught a 66-yard scoring pass and ran for three other touchdowns Thursday night in Provo, Utah.

Michael Jordan, 26, the star of the NBA Chicago Bulls, was married to Juanita Vanczy, 30, of Chicago in a quickly arranged ceremony Saturday in Las Vegas.

David Gower, just replaced as England's captain, and Ian Botham have been left off the team that is to tour the West Indies.

Andrew Murray of England shot six-under-par 66 for a one-stroke lead over Peter Fowler of Australia in Thursday's first round of the European Open in Tadmort, England. (AP)

Richard Tarlton, trying to become the first native Frenchman to play in the NFL, has been re-signed by the Phoenix Cardinals and put on their developmental roster. (AP)

Police Say Drysdale Innocent Victim

Los Angeles Times Service

Houston police investigating the alleged drugging and robbery of Hall of Fame pitcher Don Drysdale say "the only thing Drysdale did wrong was wear his jewelry."

Charges have been filed against two women who allegedly drugged Drysdale on Monday night in the bar of a Houston hotel, then stole a diamond watch, his Hall of Fame ring and several other pieces of jewelry. Similar charges were pressed against two other women who allegedly used the same scam to rob Pedro Guerrero of the St. Louis Cardinals last month.

Drysdale "went to the restroom and left his drink unattended. That's when one of

the women put something in the drink," according to Sergeant John Clinton.

He said that Drysdale reported that "he came outside the bathroom, finished his drink, and the next thing he knew, he was in the middle of the parking lot."

"These women followed Don to the parking lot. They were the nice citizens. They asked him for his room number and told him they would help him to his room. They took him in and put him in bed, where he passed out," then "they went through all of his stuff."

Clinton said Drysdale awoke 10 to 12 hours later, realized what had happened and immediately phoned police.

Blue Jays Win by 8 but Orioles Close Gap, Sweeping Rangers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The Toronto Blue Jays, who have overcome numerous problems on their way to the top of the American League East, were coasting with a 9-0 lead over the Indians after 4½ innings Thursday night in Cleveland when the rain came pouring down. To be official, a game has to last five full innings.

"I was praying," said the Indians' manager, Doc Edwards. "I did a lot of praying. When that wind was blowing, I was hoping it would take that tarp into the upper deck."

Unfortunately for the Indians, the game went on after a 1 hour, 33-minute delay and the Blue Jays went on to rout the Indians, 12-4.

Still, Toronto's lead in the East fell to 1½ games over the Baltimore Orioles, who won a doubleheader from the Texas Rangers. In the West, the Oakland Athletics remain 4½ games ahead of the Kansas City Royals, with neither team playing Thursday.

George Bell hit a three-run double and Lloyd Moseby had three hits, including a leadoff home run, as the Blue Jays won their fourth straight and ninth in the last 10, moving 15 games above .500 for the first time this year. They are 66-39 since Cito Gaston replaced Jimmy Williams as manager in May.

Orioles 6, Rangers 3; Orioles 9, Rangers 6. In Arlington, Texas, the Orioles continued their mastery of Nolan Ryan, running their record against him to 3-0 this year and to 9-0 against baseball's all-time strikeout leader in the last 12 games he has pitched against them.



Lloyd Moseby scored a run for the Blue Jays before Steve Davis, who had thrown a wild pitch, could make the tag in the third inning.

"They've had my number," Ryan said. "It's aggravating. For some reason I haven't had good command of my pitches against them."

Mike Devereaux and Steve Finley provided much of the offense for the Orioles. Both went 5-for-10 in the doubleheader with Devereaux getting six RBIs and Finley keying a five-run second in the nightcap with a two-run triple.

Devereaux had a career-high five RBIs in the first game.

"This has got to help us out," he said. "I hope this will put us on the road to a great series."

The first game featured a bizarre twist. The Orioles struck out 16 times, a club record, with Phil Bradley going down five times against Ryan.

"We have to keep winning," said their manager, Frank Robinson. "If they don't cool down, there's nothing we can do about it. They're playing outstanding baseball."

Brewers 7, Angels 1: Tom Filer held the Angels to four hits and an unearned run in eight innings in Anaheim, California, and Glenn Braggs collected three hits, including a homer, as Milwaukee beat

California and dealt the Angels' pennant hopes another blow. The third-place Angels fell six games behind Oakland.

The Brewers simplified Filer's job by breaking out for five runs before he had to make his first pitch. Milwaukee jumped on Mike Witt for six hits in the first inning. Filer struck out two and walked one before Tony Fossas pitched the ninth, completing a combined five-hitter.

Yankees 6, Mariners 4: In Seattle, Don Mattingly's two-run single keyed a six-run rally in the eighth inning as New York came back to beat Seattle for its eighth straight victory.

The Yankees fell behind quickly when Greg Cadaret gave up a first, inning home run to a former Yankee, Henry Cotto.

The score was 2-0 in the third when Cadaret walked Cotto and Alvin Davis hit a run-scoring double, and the Mariners beat a 3-0 lead before the Yankees rallied in the eighth. Mattingly's hit with two out ended a 3-3 tie, and Steve Balboni followed with a sacrifice fly for the sixth run. (AP, UPI)

BOOKS

SHOW YOUR TONGUE

By Günter Grass. Translated by John E. Woods. Illustrated. 214 pages. \$34.95. Helen and Kurt Wolff/Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1250 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, Calif. 92101.

Reviewed by Sara Suleri

WHEN ovelists of dignity and repute take brief journeys to countries other than their own, and shortly thereafter produce works that span the genres of travelogue and political commentary, the results are rarely as distinguished as Günter Grass's extraordinary account of his sojourn in Calcutta.

To readers disappointed by the hasty authority of such texts as V.S. Naipaul's "Among the Believers" or Salman Rushdie's "The Jaguar Smile," "Show Your Tongue" offers a highly original counterpoint.

The spectacle of Third World poverty — its gaudy declaration of need — is by now surely too familiar a Western stereotype to generate any sense of novelty, but Grass's powerful meditation explodes the stereotypical in order to address the nature of the cultural clichés in which he may be complicit.

Rather than reading as a vivid description of the terrible beauty of Calcuttan slums, "Show Your Tongue" unfolds as a document of cultural warfare.

"Show Your Tongue" opens with Grass's diary accounts of his residence in

Calcutta, then moves into a series of sketches he made of the incidents already described, and concludes with a poem that yet once more must rehearse the idioms of indignation and shame that India generates.

The immediacy of Grass's language belies the careful juxtapositions through which Calcutta is transformed into a dialogue between narrative and illustration. "And, everywhere," Grass writes, "coys lying diagonal to traffic, arranged beside sleepers, or piled into a landscape of hills. As if, already so distant by intent, I wanted to sketch myself into a greater distance . . . as if sketching is an excuse to interrupt these words."

If the urgent present tense of the narrative focuses on its obsession with random Indian detail, the bravery of its documentary anxiety is supplemented by Grass's sketches of the bodies of Calcutta. These ostensibly unfinished and highly compelling images combine figural representation with overlays of handwritten sentences that the reader has already encountered in the text, causing the illustrations to repeat the diary's incipient fear. Finally, when this dialogue between image and text is repeated a third time in the 12-section poem that concludes the volume, Grass leaves his reader with a triptych, each aspect of which — with fear and shame — is obligated to tell the same cultural story.

What, however, redeems this tripartite text from the desolate familiarity with

which the Third World is typically represented for Western eyes? Its structural originality is indeed empowered by a desire to create coherence out of the narrative's incoherent responses, but perhaps what most quickens the text is its brave confrontation with the literalism of suffering: "If you lent [for a fee] one of these slum hovels, created from bare necessity, to the city of Frankfurt am Main, and had it set down next to the Deutsche Bank highrise, where the bejeweled sculpture by the artist Bill says yes, always yes to the towering bank, because as an endless loop it loves only itself, is inconceivably beautiful and immaculately endorses the circulation of money stamped valid for eternity — if, I say, you replaced that granite celebrating its flawless self, and set down instead one single slum hovel [then] beauty would be on the side of the hovel, and truth too, even the future."

No pieties of exploitation compel such a claim, which is as interested in the aesthetic of contemporary West Germany as it is in that of contemporary India. But, as Grass urgently records what he calls the "aesthetic of poverty," Calcutta emerges as a vast metaphor for the reality of all urban pain. It offers little in the way of the exotic and less in the way of mystery. The terror of it is that it is merely real.

Sara Suleri teaches English at Yale. She wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A survey of the system preferences of tournament players would certainly show that the largest group favors "Two Over One," or Modern Standard American. The cornerstone is the two-level response in a suit to guarantee game, with the possible exception of a minimum rebid in the same suit. The method's best description is "Two Over One Game Force" by Max Hardy. He deals with every aspect clearly and competently and addresses most of the inherent difficulties. The problem presented by moderate hands with clubs when the opening bid is one diamond is largely solved by the use of a two-trump response as an invitation bid. Among the minor bidding devices he recommends is the "one-under" jump shift shown in the diagram. Three hearts showed a good spade fit with 9-12 points and an unpaired singleton or void. East's five-card bid, intended as an advance save, helped push contract with just half the points in the deck. Hardy was South, playing with his wife, Mary. He was surprised to find that the short suit in dummy was hearts rather than a minor. Hardy ruffed the opening heart lead in dummy, cashed the spade ace and was delighted to see the king appear from West. He drew trumps, taking the marked finesse against the jack, and was in full control. He could not, however, make all the tricks because of the black in clubs. After cashing the ace, he had to surrender a trick to the queen, preserving the king as an entry to dummy and allowing diamond discards on clubs. Predictably, the slam was not bid in the replay, and the Hardy team won the match.

NORTH			
♠	A 7 3 2	♥	A 10 9 8 7 6 5
♦	K 10 9 8 7 6 5	♣	A 10 9 8 7 6 5
SOUTH			
♠	A 10 9 8 7 6 5	♥	A 10 9 8 7 6 5
♦	K 10 9 8 7 6 5	♣	A 10 9 8 7 6 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South 1♠, West 1♥, South 2♠, West 2♥, South 3♠, West 3♥, South 4♠, West 4♥, South 5♠, West 5♥, South 6♠, West 6♥, South 7♠, West 7♥. West led the heart four.

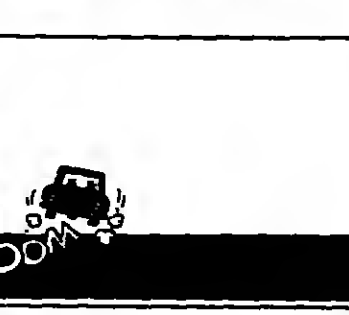
PEANUTS



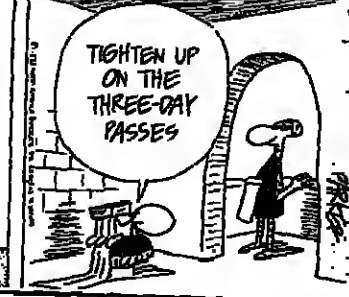
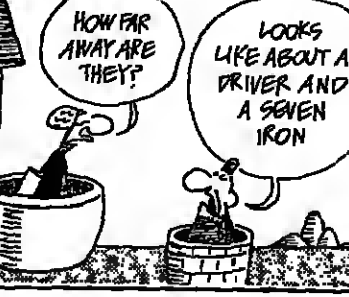
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



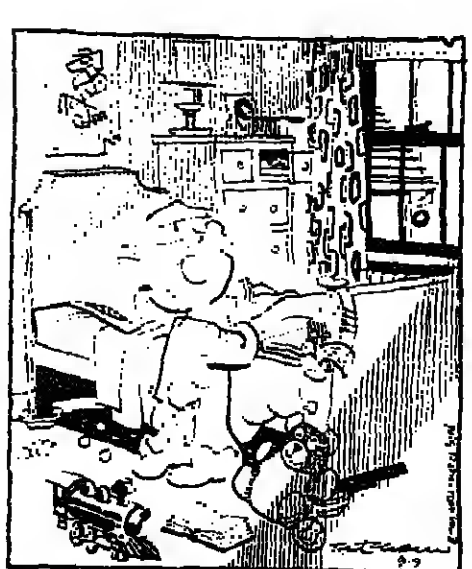
REX MORGAN



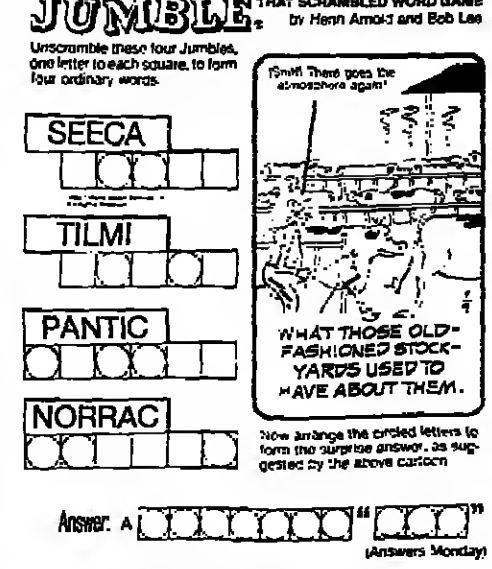
GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings	
Team	W-L
AL East	
Toronto	66-39
Baltimore	61-44
Oakland	59-46
Seattle	58-47
Los Angeles	57-48
AL West	
Los Angeles	57-48
Seattle	58-47
Oakland	59-46
Baltimore	61-44
Toronto	66-39
NL East	
Atlanta	57-48
Philadelphia	56-49
San Diego	55-50
St. Louis	54-51
Montreal	53-52
NL West	
San Diego	55-50
St. Louis	54-51
Atlanta	57-48
Philadelphia	56-49
Montreal	53-52

